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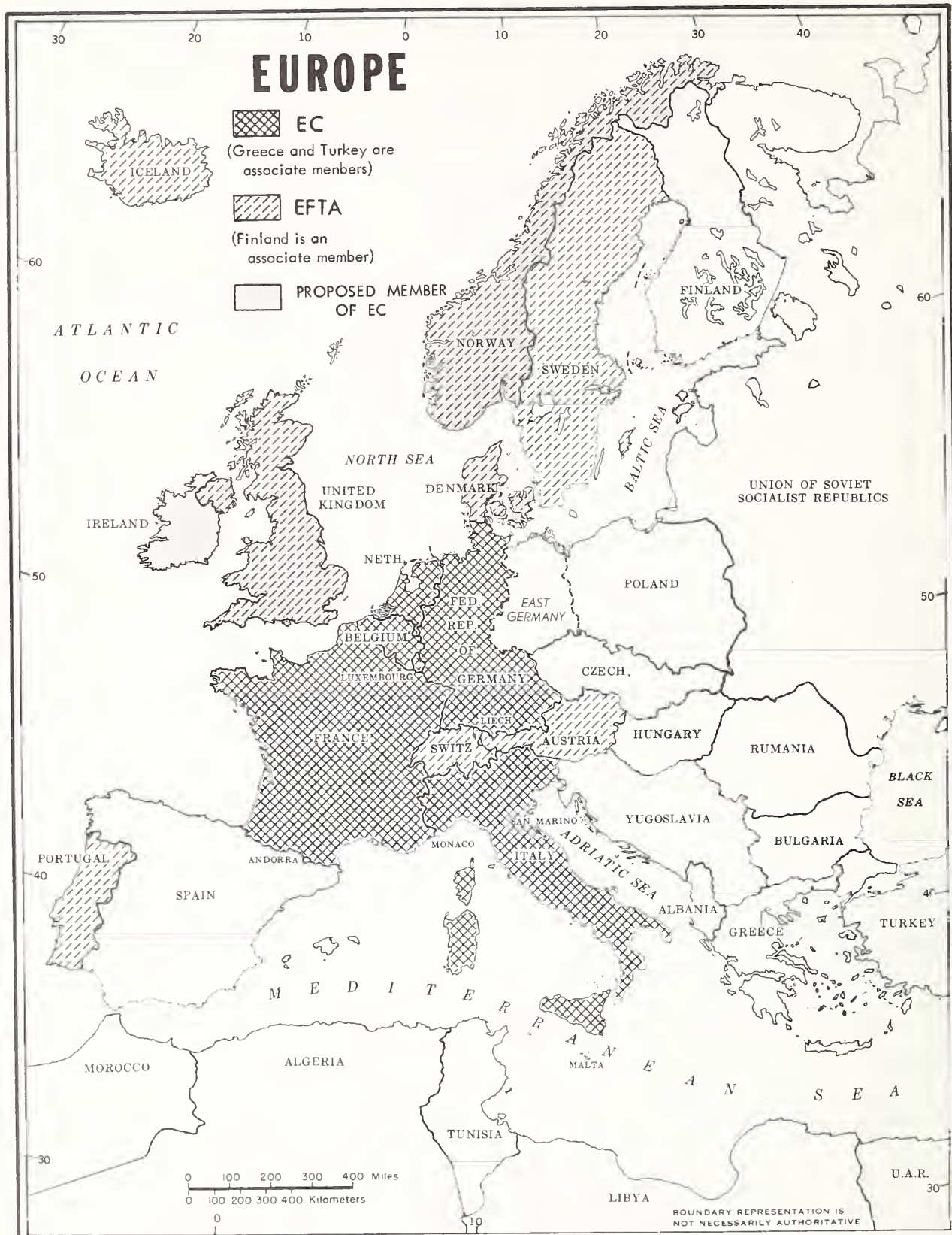
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Review of 1971 and Outlook for 1972

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.



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ABSTRACT: Agricultural output in Western Europe continued at a high level in 1971. Red meat output increased, milk output was constant, and grain output reached a new record. Record grain crops in the EC in 1971 resulted in another disposal problem. U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe increased in 1970/71. Commodity categories which increased in importance were oilseeds, wheat and flour, protein meals, tobacco, and fruits and vegetables. EC enlargement negotiations were completed in January 1972, when the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway signed the treaties for accession. A monetary crisis has continued in Western Europe, where there are now 4 price zones. The "devaluation" of the U.S. dollar may have a positive effect on some U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe.

KEY WORDS: Western Europe, agricultural production, trade, trade policies, surpluses, currency, European Community expansion, European Free Trade Association.

FOREWORD

The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe: Review of 1971 and Outlook for 1972 focuses on major agricultural and economic developments of concern to the United States. The report is an analysis of topics concerning current agricultural, economic, and trade developments in Western Europe--the major commercial market for U.S. agricultural exports.

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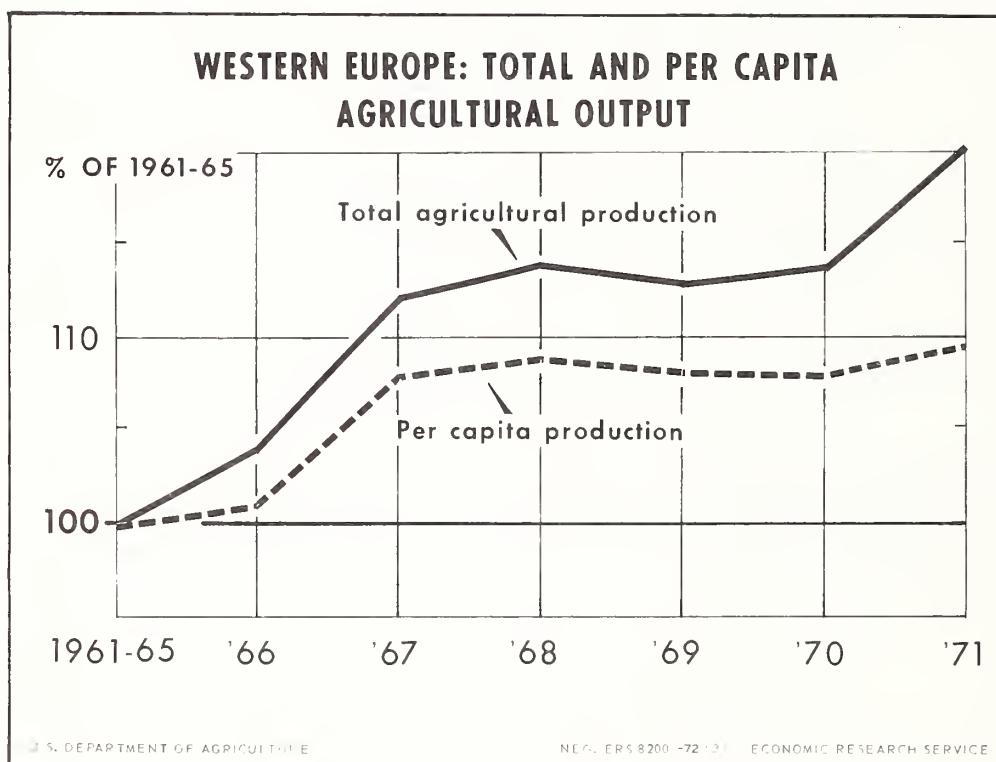
This publication is one of 5 regional reports, supplementing information contained in The World Agricultural Situation, WAS-2, November 1971. Other regional reports will be published on the Western Hemisphere, Africa and West Asia, The Communist Areas, and the Far East and Oceania. This report is based on information available as of March 1, 1972.



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SUMMARY

Total agricultural production in Western Europe increased sharply over 1970, largely due to record grain output. Red meat output increased, reflecting high production of pork, while milk output remained constant.

Grain production increased to a record 133 million tons (all references are to metric tons) due to higher yields; grain output rose to a record 77 million tons in the European Community, with new highs reported for wheat, barley, and corn. Extremely dry weather in Italy resulted in a decline in corn production.

Several non-EC countries also produced record grain crops. The United Kingdom reached a postwar record in wheat production, while corn output in Spain and Greece was at new high levels.

Red meat output strongly reflected a record high for pork of 9.5 million tons. Generally, the rise in pork production occurred with the hog cycle peak in Western Europe.

Total milk output remained at 114 million tons for the second year, although in some countries scarcity of dairy products occurred. Consequently, measures to restrain milk output were deemphasized.

Western Europe is faced with a grain (particularly wheat) disposal problem. EC exports of wheat are expected to increase in 1972. During negotiations with the United States, the EC agreed to stockpile an additional 1.5 million tons of wheat to its normal carryover.

The recent round of currency realignments in Western Europe has resulted in a disruption in efforts of the European Community to maintain common EC farm prices. The EC now has 4 distinct price zones--West Germany, Benelux, France, and Italy. The EC imposed offsetting compensatory levies following the U.S. dollar "devaluation" in December, 1971.

The United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway signed the EC accession treaty on January 22, 1972. Other remaining steps include parliamentary ratification, enactment of certain legislation, and for Norway and Denmark public referendums. The agreement is scheduled to come into force on January 1, 1973.

In 1970/71, the United States exported a record \$7.8 billion in farm products, with Western Europe taking nearly 40 percent. West Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are major West European markets, taking \$587 million, \$549 million, and \$470 million respectively. The most important U.S. commodities exported to Western Europe were oilseeds, protein meals, wheat, tobacco, animal fats and oils, and fruits and vegetables.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURE REFERENCES

The metric system of weights and measures is used in this report unless otherwise indicated. The following are conversions to the U.S. system of weights and measures: 1 hectare is equal to 2.471 acres, 1 quintal is equal to 220.46 pounds, 1 metric ton is equal to 2204.6 pounds, and 1 kilogram is about 2.2 pounds.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE
Developed Countries Branch
Foreign Demand and Competition Division
Economic Research Service

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Sharp Rise in Grain Production

Western Europe's total agricultural production remained at a high level in 1971 for the fifth consecutive year. The index of agricultural production increased sharply for the West European region as a whole rising to a record 121 (1961-65=100), 7 points above 1970. With the exception of Greece and Norway (table 1), the index rose for all the West European countries. The recovery of grain production contributed strongly to the increase.

Table 1.--Indices of agricultural production in Western Europe,
1967-71 1/
(1961-65 = 100)

Country or area	: 1967	: 1968	: 1969	: 1970	: 1971 <u>2/</u>
:					
Belgium-Luxembourg. . .	: 114	117	114	120	128
France.	: 115	119	116	115	125
West Germany.	: 111	115	113	112	119
Italy	: 114	111	115	114	119
Netherlands	: 113	116	117	126	131
:					
Total EC.	: 113	116	115	115	123
:					
Austria	: 113	117	118	113	121
Denmark	: 104	106	103	101	107
Finland	: 109	112	114	121	124
Greece.	: 120	102	109	127	126
Ireland	: 114	116	117	117	120
Norway.	: 101	111	104	109	109
Portugal <u>3/</u>	: 106	110	107	113	121
Spain <u>3/</u>	: 115	127	125	122	139
Sweden.	: 103	106	96	107	109
Switzerland	: 111	116	111	112	114
United Kingdom.	: 110	108	108	110	114
:					
Total Western Europe.	: 112	114	113	114	121
:					

1/ West European regional weights were used in calculating these indices of agricultural output. Also, the indices are limited in coverage to 12-18 crops and livestock products. Thus, these indices will differ from those calculated by the various countries.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Declines in production of certain fruits and vegetables in Portugal and Spain in 1971 are not reflected in this index which excludes these categories.

Grain production in Western Europe reversed a 4-percent decline in 1970 rising sharply to a new record of about 133 million tons. ^{1/} The increase reflects generally favorable weather during the growing season which resulted in higher yields, with larger acreage a secondary factor. Dry weather in several countries did not significantly affect output of most major crops, since it occurred late in the season. Both bread and feed grains increased firmly. The former rose to about 56 million tons--compared with 49 million tons harvested in 1970, and feed grain output rose to 75 million tons, nearly 10 million tons higher than in 1970.

Much of the increase in total grain output occurred in the European Community. The EC produces over half of West European grain. In 1970, total EC output was 68 million tons, approximately 3 million tons below the previous record set in 1969. For 1971, grain output soared to a record of 77 million tons.

As indicated in table 4, new records were achieved for wheat production by principal EC producers--France, Italy, and West Germany. In France, high wheat yields, on a larger total area of about 6 percent, were responsible for the higher output from 13 million tons to 15 million tons--a level resulting in a serious disposal problem. Wheat output in West Germany at 7.2 million tons was about one-fourth above 1970 and surpassed the 1968 record by over 1 million tons. Italy's wheat output of 10 million tons is at a new record and included record durum output of nearly 3 million tons.

The rise in rye output was largely due to high yields in West Germany--Western Europe's main rye producer. Production in West Germany increased from 2.7 million tons to 3 million tons despite constant area. A decline in output in France, however, was due to lower acreage.

Feed grain production in the EC passed the 1969 record of 35 million tons to total 38 million tons, paced by record barley and corn production. The higher barley output not only was due to higher yields, but also to the greater area sown to barley--a development which was partly encouraged by a 4-percent rise in the barley support (intervention) price last spring. Sharp increases in barley output were reported by all EC countries. Output in France was 9 million tons--about 1 million tons above 1970, but short of the 1969 record. West Germany's output of 5.7 million tons was a new record.

In the EC countries, where corn is in deficit, farmers have been encouraged to increase production in the long run to meet continuing demand from the hog and poultry industries. France, the largest corn producer in Western Europe, achieved a new record of 8.3 million tons in 1971 due to an appreciable rise in yields. The West German corn crop expanded by over 15 percent to approximately 600,000 tons, surpassing 1970's output of 507,000 tons. In Italy, however, the 1970 record output of corn of nearly 5 million tons was unchallenged; corn production declined to about 4.4 million tons. The decline was due to the effects of an extremely hot and dry summer and a late wheat harvest delaying the second corn crop which resulted in a shift of some corn area into corn silage.

Grain output in the non-EC countries reached an alltime high due to higher yields. Many records were broken for specific crops. Barley output reached new highs in some of the principal non-EC producing countries such as Denmark, Spain, and Sweden, and tied the 1969 record in the United Kingdom (Western Europe's third largest barley producer). Barley records also were broken in several smaller producing countries, including Austria, Portugal, Switzerland, Finland, and Ireland.

^{1/} See table 4 for statistics on the area and production of selected crops in Western Europe.

Corn production in Spain and Greece surpassed the 1970 record, rising to 2 million tons and 586,000 tons, respectively, due to both expanded area and higher yields. Spain's Third Economic Development Plan (1972-75) projects an area increase for corn of about 50 percent or by 300,000 hectares by 1980. Corn output in Austria recovered to 722,000 tons, above the 1969 record.

The non-EC countries also renewed uptrends in wheat production. In the United Kingdom a new post-war record in wheat production of 4.8 million tons was reached despite an outbreak of yellow virus which affects grains. The United Kingdom's winter wheat area increased by nearly 10 percent, surpassing 1970's record. As an incentive to farmers to expand area sown to wheat, deficiency payments have been based on area grown rather than tonnage sold.

For the Scandinavian region, wheat output increased sharply and will likely result in surplus disposal problems in 1971/72. Increases in Denmark and Sweden resulted in new records to 586,000 and 964,000 tons, respectively. Wheat output in Finland was above 1970 at 443,000 tons, despite a continuation of "soil bank" policies, under which a reduction in wheat planting has occurred.

Output of potatoes fell in 1971 to 58 million tons as area declined. Total production and acreage has trended lower during the last decade reflecting a decline in both food and feed utilization. Output in West Germany fell to a historic low of about 15 million tons, reflecting a sharp acreage decline. Output in all the Scandinavian countries declined--in some cases reflecting lower prices following very high output in 1970.

Record output of sugar beets to 73 million tons was achieved largely due to higher yields. The quality was relatively good throughout Western Europe. Beet output increased impressively in all the EC countries except Italy where area and output declined. Production increased in most non-EC countries reaching new records in the United Kingdom and Spain and increased sharply in Sweden.

The 1971 tobacco crop declined by about 5,000 tons to 252,000 tons, largely due to lower output in Greece. The dip in tobacco output in Greece was largely due to reduced area and yields. Area declines in Greece reflected poorer prospects for exports to the EC where the Community's CAP for tobacco favoring Italian production went into effect in 1971.

The 6 percent higher output of red meat in Western Europe largely was the result of a continued expansion of pork production (see table 5). Hog numbers reached high levels during the summer throughout many West European countries as the hog cycle peaked. In many principal pork producing countries, such as France and West Germany, the rise in output also reflected higher consumer demand. An improvement of pork export prices to the U.K. market and the fact that hog numbers in Denmark reached record levels stimulated Danish output of pork to 759,000 tons. The 750,000-ton record output in the Netherlands--another major pork producer--was stimulated by a rise in domestic consumption.

Beef and veal output in Western Europe increased only marginally in 1971 to 6.9 million tons. A smaller increase in output than in 1970, particularly in less significant producing countries, partly was due to better pasture conditions than the previous year resulting in retaining more cows for dairy production, and fewer cow-slaughter programs. For most countries, cow numbers were either at a standstill or only declined slightly.

Output of poultry meat continued to grow in 1971, increasing to 3.3 million tons, compared with about 3 million tons in 1970. Despite outbreaks of Newcastle disease in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, production recovered towards the end of the

year and averaged slightly higher than the previous year. Lower output or only a small expansion in production in several countries reflected lower profitability and a pessimistic market outlook. Output of eggs declined slightly in 1971 to 4.31 million tons; unfavorable prices discouraged producers from increasing output.

Production of cow's milk, which has declined in recent years, remained constant in 1971 at 114 million tons; fewer milk cows were culled, as feed conditions improved, and while milk supplies leveled out, demands increased. Scarcity of dairy products was reported in several countries. As a result, national dairy policies designed to reduce surpluses were withdrawn or deemphasized. A strong improvement in butter and cheese prices encouraged higher deliveries--particularly in the last half of 1971. In the EC, milk, butter, and skim milk powder intervention prices were raised in 1971/72. In early 1971, butter scarcity occurred in the United Kingdom, the world's major butter importer, and the United Kingdom's Butter Sharing Agreement, under which major exporting countries supply the UK market, was suspended through March 31, 1972, to permit imports from any source.

Outlook for 1972

Preliminary indications are that grain output in the Western European region in 1972 will continue to be at high levels assuming normal weather. Planting conditions during the fall season were excellent and no significant winter damage was reported through March, 1972.

Expansion of grain area has been reported for most EC countries. To date, only France has reported a decline in area planted to soft wheat. Acreage of wheat could expand in the EC, indirectly reflecting higher EC farm support prices for the 1972/73 crop year and the incentive of supplying wheat to new EC members. Negative factors for expanding wheat production include higher carryover wheat stocks in the EC and lower market prices reflecting high 1971 output.

Increased grain output is likely in non-EC countries. Larger wheat areas are likely in the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Finland. Generally, barley production should increase throughout Western Europe, paced by a lively long range demand from the hog sector.

Corn output should continue to rise in significant producing countries--France, and Spain, as well as in West Germany and Greece. Spain has programmed a sustained increase in corn output in its new 4-year plan (1972-75).

A trend toward larger area planted to sugar beets may continue in 1972. Producers could respond to extremely high world sugar prices in 1971/72 which reflected sharp declines in 1971 output in the USSR, Eastern Europe, and Cuba.

A recovery of tobacco production in Greece has been encouraged by the Government and should contribute to higher output in Western Europe in 1972.

Cattle numbers should continue to decline in 1972, but at a much slower rate as a rebuilding of herds occurs. Demand for dairy products has been increasing; thus an expansion in milk output is likely. Beef and veal output could increase in some important producing countries, but should decline for Western Europe as a whole. The French Sixth Plan, (1971-75), calls for a greater increase in the price of beef relative to grain, which may result in greater slaughter. Output of beef and veal is expected to rise in Italy, while a decline is foreseen in West Germany, where record slaughter occurred in 1970/71.

Hog numbers are likely to decline in 1972 following a peak in the hog cycle in 1971, and the increase in pork production is likely to taper off in 1972. Pork

production in some countries in 1972 (Denmark, The Netherlands) could reflect the expected development of new marketing arrangements between EC and applicant countries.

GRAIN SURPLUS PROBLEM RECURS

The EC will terminate its final year before expansion with the recurrence of an ongoing problem--disposing of another record grain crop which is approximately 9 million tons above the 1969 record. The principal surplus grains are soft wheat and barley. Despite modest attempts to reshape Community agricultural policy to discourage overproduction of certain grains, the long range rise in productivity continued--the increase in 1971 resulted from a combination of favorable weather and continued application of improved inputs.

In recent years the EC has attempted to reduce soft wheat surpluses by price policy. For example, by lowering the wheat:feed grain producer price ratio (i.e. increasing feed grain prices faster than wheat prices) to favor output of feed grains, more corn (a deficit commodity in the EC) and barley production resulted. The intervention price ratio for soft wheat:barley decreased from 1.16 in 1967/68 to 1.09 in 1971/72. Similarly, the target price ratios of soft wheat:corn have declined from 1.17 in 1967/68 to 1.13 in 1971/72.

However, disposing of soft wheat production is of primary importance to the EC--since disposal alternatives are generally very costly. The principal alternatives are channeling wheat into feed via high denaturing subsidies, adding more wheat to stocks, and exporting wheat by paying exporters high subsidies (the EC wheat price is significantly higher than prices in export markets). Some wheat is also exported under aid programs.

In the budget for 1972, the final budget for the Community of Six, the allocation for grain support at \$891 million is more than the amount allocated to any other sector.

The volume of soft wheat for feed should continue to be at high levels in 1972 although possibly below last year. ^{2/} Current EC programs call for an estimated 3.5 million tons to be denatured for feed; normally this amount is about half of total wheat fed. Last year--encouraged by the lower cost of feeding subsidized denatured wheat and a shortfall in feed grain output--farmers increased the volume fed to about 9 million tons. This year's decline probably reflects a reluctance of the EC to increase the volume of wheat fed since supplies of corn and barley are also at high levels.

The EC also plans to increase stocks of soft wheat this year. Stocks of wheat, which reached monumental levels at the beginning of 1969/70 were reduced sharply by the start of 1970/71--reflecting slightly lower output. A slight stock build up occurred in 1970/71 to about 4.5 million tons despite the reduced crop. During negotiations with the United States in February, 1972, the Community agreed to stockpile an additional 1.5 million tons of soft wheat to its normal carryover from 1971/72 to 1972/73 thereby lessening the likelihood of a trade crisis similar to that in 1969. Thus, beginning stocks for 1972/73 will be at least 6 million tons.

^{2/} Approximately 15 percent of total grain fed has been soft wheat, with France and West Germany the major consumers. The average annual increase in total grain used for feed in the EC has been about 3-4 percent for the 1955/56-1969/70 period. See: "Trends in Feed Use of Grains in Western Europe," William P. Roenigk, The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe, ERS-Foreign 311, April 1971.

Table 2.--European Community: Beginning
wheat stocks, 1967/68-1971/72

	: <u>Million metric tons</u>
	:
1967/68.	: 5.4
1968/69.	: 5.4
1969/70.	: 7.5
1970/71.	: 4.1
1971/72.	: 4.5
	:

There are indications that French exporters are exporting more grain to other EC markets since outlets for grain on the world market are difficult to capture due to higher world production. For France, the principal EC wheat exporter, wheat and wheat flour exports, which declined sharply the first half of 1970/71 began to gain strength the last half--particularly to other EC countries. Also, based on registrations of export certificates ^{3/} for August 1971-January 1972 wheat exports could be sharply above a year ago. Certificates for wheat exports including the wheat equivalent of flour amounted to 3.4 million tons during this period, compared with only 0.3 million tons a year earlier.

By January, 1972 the export subsidy for soft wheat had increased sharply compared with a year earlier--\$46 per ton vs. \$27 a ton. The increase reflects relatively low market prices caused by high 1971 output and the influence of currency alignments. However, some French exporters consider this restitution to be too low, since the levy on imported wheat in January was higher at \$57 per ton. Thus exporters may find it more profitable to choose another alternative to exporting their surplus output, increasing the likelihood that restitution certificates could be "carried over" to next year.

Similarly, corn exporters have complained that the export subsidy for third countries is too low to be competitive despite increases during the year; in January the export subsidy increased to \$22 per ton compared with \$5 per ton a year ago. Export registrations in January were at very low levels, although it is possible that exports based on carryover certificates from 1970/71 have occurred. Although French corn production was high in 1971, the EC is a deficit producer; it is likely that corn trade will be largely within the EC.

However, much of the barley surplus will be exported this year. Export restitutions for barley at \$37 per ton have been about equal to the import levy. During the August-January period, when most registrations for barley exports are usually recorded--export certificates were issued for about 3 million tons compared with one-half million a year ago.

Despite modest measures in recent years in the EC to attempt to adjust supply, there is little indication that the grain surplus problem will not persist. However, 3 of the EC applicant countries--the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Norway--are deficit producers of wheat and will import from EC partners. Denmark is a relatively small producer of wheat but has realized wheat surplus production in recent years. With more specialization of agricultural production in Denmark a possible outgrowth of an expanded market, it is possible that Denmark would return to a policy of reducing

^{3/} Export certificates are licenses required for exports and must be filed in order for exporters to receive restitutions; thus, they are an indication of the interest to export to non-EC countries.

wheat production--utilizing the wheat area for production of feed grains or forage crops to support an expected increase in the dairy herd.

The United Kingdom despite a sharp increase in soft wheat output in 1971 will continue to be a net importer. Production there has been less than 50 percent of total supply.

EC ENLARGEMENT NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED

The economic map of Western Europe was transformed on January 22, 1972 when the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway signed treaties for accession to the EC. Parliamentary ratification and the enactment of enabling legislation are the major remaining steps to be taken to bring the agreement into force as scheduled on January 1, 1973. In Denmark and Norway, the hurdle of public referendum must also be cleared.

The agreement on accession ends more than a decade of uncertainty concerning the status of the applicant countries with respect to the Community. Soon after the signing of the Treaty of Rome which established the European Economic Community in 1958, the United Kingdom expressed a long range intention to join the EC. The United Kingdom conceived of EFTA as a temporary trading arrangement. EFTA's principal objective of industrial free trade fell far short of the all-embracing political, social, and economic goals of the EC.

The United Kingdom first applied for full membership as early as 1961, but this application was vetoed by France. Action on a 1967 application by all 4 applicant countries was stalled until the Hague Summit Conference at the end of 1969 when the EC Heads of State committed the Community to the start of enlargement talks. Actual negotiations for membership began on June 30, 1970.

Five-Year Transition Period

The applicant countries agreed to a basic 5-year (1973-78) transition period for both agricultural and industrial products. During this period, national agricultural policies must be replaced by the mechanisms and regulations of the CAP and farm support prices must be aligned with the common prices of the EC.

Price alignment will proceed in 6 steps, with a flexibility of up to 10 percent allowed at each stage, and will be completed by December 31, 1977. Import levies and export restitutions will change in accordance with this price movement. To prevent trade disruption, internal levies between the old and new members will also be applied in the transition period. These levies will reflect the remaining differences between the prices of the 4 new members and the old EC and will be progressively phased out as the new members move to the common price level. Thus, the principal agricultural products will be covered by the EC's price support and export restitution apparatus from the outset, assuring some degree of Community preference.

For agricultural products not subject to support prices or levies, the applicants will align themselves with the common external tariff of the EC in 5 stages at the beginning of each marketing year. Customs duties between the applicants and the EC will be phased out according to the same schedule. A special schedule has been adopted for horticultural products, forestalling the initial tariff adjustments until December 31, 1973.

A 5-year transition period was also set up to govern the financial contributions of the new member states--a major issue in the negotiations. From January 1, 1973, the new members will pay their agricultural levies, customs duties, and a portion of their value-added taxes into the EC budget. This contribution will, however, be

subject to limitations expressed as percentages of the total annual EC budgets, as follows:

Country	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Percent				
Denmark. . . .	1.099	1.382	1.698	2.040	2.408
Ireland. . . .	0.272	0.342	0.421	0.505	0.596
Norway	0.754	0.947	1.764	1.398	1.650
United Kingdom	8.64	10.85	13.34	16.02	18.92

These limitations will end on January 1, 1978; however, certain safeguards have been provided to prevent an unacceptable rise in the contributions of the new members in 1978 and 1979. Expenditures for agricultural programs account for 85 percent of the 1972 EC budget.

Agricultural Policy and Price Adjustments

Profound adjustments in the agricultural policies of the new members will be necessitated by the accession agreement. For the United Kingdom, it will mean the final abandonment of the deficiency payment system. ^{4/} Under this system, the United Kingdom had kept agricultural market prices and food prices relatively low and pursued a liberal import policy. The deficiency payments system placed the financial burden of agricultural price support directly on the government rather than on the consumer.

The United Kingdom had already begun to replace its deficiency payment system with a system of minimum import prices and variable levies similar to that of the EC. This policy shift was partly motivated by the anticipation of EC entry. Minimum import prices were introduced in July, 1971 for cattle, beef and veal, and certain dairy products; they were raised for grains and eggs but remained below EC levels.

However, the adoption of the CAP will result in even higher prices for both UK consumers and farmers. A Michigan State study ^{5/} projected to 1980 UK farm prices assuming: (1) The continuation of the deficiency payments system, (2) the continuation of the minimum import price/variable levy system now being implemented by the United Kingdom, (3) UK entry into the EC. The percentage increases in producer prices and market prices for certain major farm products resulting from EC entry as compared with the first and second assumptions are shown below. (The figures in parenthesis are the percentage increases projected to result from EC entry as compared with the assumption of a continuation of the deficiency payments scheme.)

^{4/} Basically, this system reimburses the farmer for the difference between the market price and a predetermined guaranteed price. With some exceptions, market prices are allowed to find their own level.

^{5/} J.N. Ferris, V.L. Sorenson, et al., The Impact on U.S. Agricultural Trade of the Accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway to the European Economic Community. Institute of International Agriculture, Michigan State University, 1971. This study projects prices, production, and consumption of the major agricultural products in the expanded EC to 1980. The figures referred to in this article are for 1980.

Price Increases

	:	<u>Producer</u>	:	<u>Market</u>
	:	- - - - -	Percent -	- - - - -
	:			
Milk 1/.	:	1.5 (1.5)		1.5 (1.5)
Cattle, live	:	25 (25)		25 (48)
Pigs, deadweight	:	8.5 (15)		8.5 (39)
Broilers, live	:	11 (16)		11 (16)
Eggs	:	7 (14)		7 (14)
Barley	:	30 (30)		30 (51)
Wheat.	:	26 (26)		26 (64)

1/ The small increase in the milk price is misleading. It is projected that the United Kingdom (which has maintained a 2-price scheme for milk) will experience an estimated 20-percent decrease in the price of liquid milk and an estimated doubling of the price for manufacturing milk.

The sharp increases in market prices (especially as compared with the deficiency payments assumption which more closely reflects current UK price levels) is expected to result in a substantial rise in retail food prices.

Danish farmers will receive even greater increases in producer prices as a result of entry. The prospects of receiving higher prices were a major factor which encouraged most Danish farmers to press for EC membership. The Michigan State Study projected increases of nearly 30 percent for milk, over 40 percent for beef, 20 percent for pork, 46 percent for broilers, and almost 40 percent for barley above price levels based on Denmark's remaining outside the EC.

As a consequence of membership, major agricultural policies will be overhauled. For example, the Danish "home market" price system for key agricultural products will disappear. Under this system, returns from both domestic and export sales of agricultural products were pooled to determine the prices received by the farmers. Since export prices were often low, domestic prices were kept at relatively high levels. Consequently, Danish retail food prices may not be significantly affected directly by accession.

Irish farm prices will also rise significantly--about 50 percent for barley and milk, 25 percent for cattle, and over 30 percent for pigs. 6/ As in the United Kingdom, retail food prices can be expected to rise substantially.

In contrast, most prices received by Norwegian farmers will decline as a result of EC entry. Milk, grain, and egg prices are all higher in Norway than in the EC. In addition, direct subsidies are important to many Norwegian farmers. Norwegian representatives in the negotiations estimated that the adoption of the CAP without special arrangements for Norway would result in a reduction of their gross farm income by 40-50 percent. In response to Norwegian requests, special exceptions were made for Norway's agriculture. From the outset of the transition period, Norway will be granted a 3-year standstill period for their current farm support system. Following this standstill period, Norway will be allowed to retain only special income support payments to certain categories of farmers according to area as well as internal transportation subsidies and fresh milk subsidies. Direct commodity subsidy programs, however, will be abolished (except for fresh milk) as Norway will be required to adopt the rules of the CAP.

6/ Ibid., p. 6.

Implications for Trade and Production

The long run impact of enlargement on the production and trade patterns of the new members depends largely on the course of overall EC agricultural policy over the next decade. The direction of policy will be shaped significantly by the role of the new members in Community policy-making--the degree to which the new members will influence structural reform programs and the direction of EC agricultural prices.

This direction will be uncertain until the Community of Six begins to function as a Community of Ten. However, the policy changes accelerated by enlargement are certain to exert a powerful influence on the agricultural economies of the new members. The Michigan State study states that the "major impacts of entry would be (1) to generate increased output of dairy and beef in Ireland and Denmark (2) to stimulate cereal (grain) production and reduce milk and beef production in the UK and (3) to encourage pig meat (pork) production in Denmark." 7/ This study also indicated that higher prices resulting from EC entry would dampen human consumption of dairy products, beef and veal, and mutton and lamb, primarily in the United Kingdom. Reflecting the combined effects of a higher level of production and a negative effect on consumption, enlargement would affect the major commodity balances of the expanded EC as follows:

- (1) Their "net deficit" of grains and beef and veal would decline substantially.
- (2) The net dairy surplus would increase significantly while tendencies toward surpluses of poultry and pork would be exacerbated.

The United States is greatly concerned about these projected effects, in particular the shrinkage of the grain deficit in these countries. This shrinkage could be further aggravated by a shift from grains to grain substitute products in livestock feeding. A recent study by ERS estimates that the share of grains in UK compound (mixed) feeds could decline from current levels of near 60 percent to 37 percent in 1980, as a result of the higher prices associated with entry. 8/

Special Agricultural Arrangements

The agricultural trade of the expanded EC will also be affected by certain special arrangements negotiated (or pending negotiation) in connection with enlargement. New Zealand has received guarantees for butter and cheese exports to the enlarged EC. By the end of the 5-year transition period, these exports will be phased down to 80 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of the amounts presently guaranteed by the United Kingdom. The price set for butter will equal average prices received by New Zealand in 1968-72. After 1977, other arrangements will be made, taking into account the world dairy situation and New Zealand's progress towards economic diversification.

The Community also agreed that the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement should remain in effect until its expiration on December 31, 1974. Under this agreement, the United Kingdom grants import quotas at negotiated prices (usually above world market prices)

7/ Ibid., p. 8.

8/ J. Horst, Compound Feeds in the United Kingdom: Effects of Support Policies on Use of Ingredients, ERS-For. 324, Econ. Res. Serv., U.S. Dept. Agr., March 1972. This study projects grain use by the U.K. mixed feed industry in 1980 under 3 different assumptions: (1) Continuation of deficiency payments, (2) adoption of a UK variable levy/minimum import price system, (3) EC entry and adoption of the CAP.

to Commonwealth members, most of which are developing countries. Although no quantitative guarantees were given, the EC has given assurance that the access by the developing Commonwealth countries to the market of the enlarged Community will be safeguarded.

In addition, the independent developing Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and Indian and Pacific Ocean 9/ and the United Kingdom's dependent territories will be offered a choice between 3 possible arrangements during the 1974 renegotiations of present EC association arrangements:

- (1) accession to Yaounde Convention,
- (2) association agreements similar to those negotiated under the Arusha Convention,
- (3) commercial agreements.

All of these arrangements will probably involve a mutual granting of trade preferences. The Yaounde Convention, which applies to 18 African countries which were formerly colonies of either France or of other EC member countries and the Arusha Convention, applying to Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, both provide for duty-free trade for some of the most important agricultural products exported by these African countries. Until the new agreements are negotiated, current Commonwealth trade arrangements currently in effect will remain valid.

The special trade arrangements now being negotiated between the EC and so-called EFTA "neutrals" Austria, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and Finland may also have implications for agricultural trade. Although these negotiations are aimed primarily at the creation of an industrial free trade area, both parties have expressed interest in agricultural concessions. The EC has expressed interest in obtaining concessions on grains, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, and livestock products. However, except in the case of Portugal, the EC has so far offered concessions only on certain processed foods not covered by the CAP. The EC offer to Portugal may be broadened to include wine and processed tomato products. The neutrals have insisted on reciprocity in the agricultural phase of the negotiations.

The EC-neutral arrangements are scheduled for completion by mid-1972, and to go into effect on January 1, 1973--on the same day as the accession treaty.

MONETARY CRISIS CONTINUES IN WESTERN EUROPE

On December 18, 1971, representatives of the leading industrial nations 10/ (the "Group of Ten") signed the "Smithsonian Agreement" in Washington, D.C. The most important effect of this historically unique negotiation was the de facto devaluation of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies (see table 3). The downward adjustment of the U.S. dollar by 8.57 percent must be adopted by Congress to be legally binding. When this occurs, the official gold price will increase from \$35 to \$38 per ounce. This current cycle of currency realignments is technically designed to improve world trade by adjusting exchange rates to realistic levels and reducing the rigid convertibility link between the dollar and gold.

9/ Eligible Commonwealth countries include Barbados, Botswana, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Western Samoa, and Zambia.

10/ The United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Sweden, Italy, the Netherlands.

Major currency realignments in recent history began in 1967 when the United Kingdom devalued the pound sterling by 14.3 percent in an effort to improve a serious deterioration in the balance of trade. Thirteen other countries devalued--many because their trade and currency were strongly linked to the United Kingdom. In 1967, the other devaluating countries in Western Europe were Finland, Denmark, Spain, Ireland, and Iceland.

The United Kingdom's trade balance began to improve by the end of 1968. However, a series of adverse developments in France that year resulted in a new monetary crisis for Western Europe. Most notably, a general strike occurred in France immobilizing 18 million workers; an inflationary spiral ensued and endangered the stability of the franc. In August 1969, following several months of protracted domestic and international financial instability, the franc was devalued by 11.1 percent.

West Germany, by contrast, by 1969 had ended a decade of expansion. The West German mark (DM) became undervalued in relation to both the other West European currencies and to the U.S. dollar. Following a brief period of fluctuating exchange rates on the open market, the DM was formally allowed to float on September 29, 1969. A 9.3-percent revaluation resulted within a month.

The DM was permitted to float again in May 1971, as was the Dutch guilder. Switzerland and Austria also revalued at that time--7 percent upwards for the Swiss franc and 5.05 percent upwards for the Austrian shilling.

France has resisted rising parity rates fearful of stimulating further inflation. Instead, France decided to apply a "two-tier" or dual market system. Exchange rates are fixed within a margin of parity rates only for commercial transactions, and "float" for other transactions.

Breakdown of Common Prices in the EC

The most apparent short run effects of the wave of currency realignments have been felt in the EC. The CAP, which sets common support prices for most major agricultural products, and sets import and export subsidies in terms of units of account (equal to US\$1.00), has been seriously disrupted by the different currency rates; in order to maintain common prices, member states each adjusted their support prices when exchange rates changed in order to maintain common prices.^{11/} Consequently, as a result of the different exchange rates in the EC, the EC now has 4 distinct price zones-- West Germany, Benelux, France, and Italy. Each zone has its own schedule of compensatory import levies and export restitutions against the other zones and non-member countries for commodities subject to the Common Agricultural Policy regulations. Their purpose is to insulate domestic farm price levels in each member country from the effects of exchange rate fluctuations. Elimination of these compensatory amounts will not be possible until common prices are reestablished.

Compensatory levies and restitutions changed frequently after West Germany and the Netherlands "floated" their currencies last May. France and Italy did not apply compensatory levies until after the "Smithsonian Agreement." The latest percentage rates applying for establishing compensatory amounts to third countries as of February 8, 1972 are: for Germany, 13.3 percent; Benelux, 11.5 percent; France, 8.2 percent; and Italy, 5.9 percent. Rates applying to intra-EC trade are based on differences between these rates.

^{11/} For a discussion of the disruption in the CAP following the 1969 French devaluation and West German revaluation see The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe, ERS-Foreign 291, April 1970, pp. 13-15.

The system of compensatory levies offsets the competitive advantage of exporting countries whose currency is devalued relative to the EC. Under the "Smithsonian Agreement" West Germany agreed to appreciate the DM against gold. Earlier, the U.S. "devalued" and in December, 1971, removed its temporary surtax of 10 percent on imports. Thus U.S. prices were very attractive. However, compensatory EC levies on imports from third countries automatically offset these price advantages.

For example, last spring, prior to the currency realignments, the basic target price for non-durum wheat in Duisberg, West Germany, for the month of January, 1972 was fixed at 114.59 units of account (dollars) a ton. At the then existing exchange rate of DM 3.66 = \$1.00, that price equaled DM 419.40 (114.59×3.66). This administratively fixed price meant that imported wheat, after payment of the levy, would cost approximately that price. At the appreciated rate of exchange relative to the unit of account of DM 3.22 = \$1.00, the imported wheat could have been bought at DM 373.79 per ton--below the German intervention support price of DM 387.50 per ton. Since producers have a right to receive this amount from the intervention agency, domestic production would be sold at the higher price while millers would use imported wheat bought at the lower price. The compensatory levy prevents the occurrence of this possibility.

The currency changes seriously complicate EC efforts to establish new key farm prices for the 1972/73 season. The EC Commission ^{12/} has proposed increases averaging 5 percent for crops and 8 percent for livestock products.

However, the impact of price increases in each country will reflect whether or not the unit of account is revalued. With variations in the currency values in each member country, however, the effect of revaluation on each country's commodity price will vary.

For example, with the proposed 4-percent increase in the target price of soft wheat from 109.44 units of account to 113.80 and a unit of account revaluation of 11.57 percent--equal to the revaluation in the Benelux countries--soft wheat prices in national currencies in the Benelux countries would increase by 4 percent. However, German prices would increase by only about 2 percent because the value of the mark would have increased with respect to the unit of account. In France and Italy, where currencies would have depreciated relative to the unit of account French and Italian prices would rise by about 6 and 8 percent, respectively. Thus, revaluing the unit of account could result in strong inflationary pressures in France and Italy. It appears that community agreement on 1972/73 prices, the redefining of the unit of account, and the reestablishment of common prices will be difficult to reach.

The Effect on U.S. Agricultural Exports

The recent monetary alignments should have a positive effect on many categories of U.S. exports to Western Europe. Virtually all West European currencies have appreciated relative to the U.S. dollar.

^{12/} The Commission is responsible for making proposals to the Council of Ministers which makes the final EC decisions.

Table 3.--Western Europe: Increase in U.S. dollars required to purchase a unit of national currency

Country	: Increase after : : Smithsonian : : Agreement <u>1/</u> :	Country	: Increase after : : Smithsonian : : Agreement <u>1/</u> :
	: - - Percent - - :		: - - Percent - - :
West Germany. . . .	: +13.58	Spain. . . .	: +8.57
Switzerland	: +13.50	Norway	: +7.49
Austria	: +11.59	Sweden	: +7.49
Belgium-Luxembourg.	: +11.57	Italy.	: +7.48
Netherlands	: +11.57	Denmark. . . .	: +7.45
France.	: +8.57	Portugal . . .	: +5.50
Ireland	: +8.57	Finland. . . .	: +2.44
United Kingdom. . .	: +8.57	Greece	: 0
	:		:

1/ Compared with May 1, 1971, parities.

Assuming an expected improvement in the U.S. supply situation for soybeans increased exports could reflect an increase in demands by poultry producers. The supply situation in the U.S. will have a greater effect on prices than the currency alignments. Lower currency prices should intensify demand for fruits, nuts, and vegetables, particularly in non-EC Western Europe, and the applicant countries where there are fewer trade barriers than in the EC. The direct effects of realignment of currencies on other major U.S. exports are difficult to assess since factors other than export prices weigh heavily on demand. For example, feed grain exports will be dampened by Europe's large 1971 harvest. Also, the EC variable levy system will offset the effect of the devaluation for all grains. For tobacco, trade barriers, internal taxes, and reduced consumption are negative factors which influence market expansion. On the positive side, U.S. tobacco blends are of high quality and would be difficult to substitute in many manufacturing processes. Thus, lower prices may be an additional incentive. Other commodities such as cotton and hides and skins (particularly cattle hides) are currently in relatively tight supply and subject to offsetting higher market prices.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE 13/

West European imports of agricultural commodities in calendar year 1970 topped the 1969 record. The total value of agricultural imports was \$26.4 billion--an increase of more than \$2 billion over 1969, with increases for grains, fruits and vegetables, oil-seeds, and fats and oils. Tobacco imports remained at high levels, but declined from 1969. Higher prices of imported grains, particularly wheat, reflecting lower world supplies accounted for a large share of the increase.

The EC increased total agricultural imports by 10 percent to \$16.2 billion. West Germany accounted for the largest share at over \$6 billion. Agricultural imports by non-EC countries were led by the United Kingdom which took \$5.6 billion. Scandinavia (Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland) imported nearly \$2 billion in agricultural goods.

13/ Tables 6, 7, and 8, contain comprehensive 1968-70 series containing agricultural imports and exports for Western Europe and imports from the United States. This discussion is largely based on available data for 1971, focusing on commodities of interest to the United States.

A 23-percent increase in West European feedgrain imports to nearly \$2 billion was largely due to higher purchases by all EC countries except France, and by the United Kingdom. Other feed products especially soybeans realized a sharp increase from \$547 million in 1969 to \$791 million in 1970.

Soybean imports reached a record \$791 million. Principal importers of soybeans were West Germany (\$223 million), the Netherlands (\$121 million), Italy (\$89 million), the United Kingdom (\$41 million), and Denmark (\$57 million). The Scandinavian market took \$84 million.

U.S. Agricultural Exports to Western Europe

Western Europe continues to receive a major share of U.S. agricultural exports. In 1970/71, the United States exported a record \$7.8 billion in farm products, up from \$6.7 billion in 1969/70. Nearly 40 percent of the 1970/71 total or about \$3 billion was shipped to Western Europe. The EC accounted for \$1.8 billion, compared with \$1.4 billion in 1969/70, indicating the relative importance of this highly protected trade bloc. U.S. agricultural exports of commodities protected by variable levies declined to \$479 million in 1970/71 from \$537 million during the 1962/63-1965/66 period.

U.S. agricultural exports to EFTA were a record \$829 million in 1970/71, up from the 1969/70 level of \$669 million.

Feed grains and protein meals (oil cake and meal) together accounted for about one-third of total U.S. agricultural exports to the EC in both 1969/70 and 1970/71, and about one-fourth to EFTA in 1970/71, up from 16 percent in 1969/70.

Much of the increase in total U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe reflected an upsurge in exports of U.S. feed grains to the EC from \$247 million to \$348 million. U.S. feed grains exported to EFTA increased \$15 million in value to \$106 million. However, demand for feed grains began to weaken later in 1971 reflecting record output in Western Europe. Thus, calendar year exports in 1971 are likely to have been less than in 1970; the prolonged dock strike in the United States has been an adverse factor contributing to this decline.

The export performance of both protein meals and oilseeds, particularly soybeans, has increased progressively in recent years. U.S. exports of protein meal to the EC rose to \$253 million in 1970/71, nearly a fourth higher than 1969/70. Oilseed exports were by far the most important single export to the EC, valued at a record \$485 million--up from \$372 million in 1969/70. Oilseed exports to the EFTA region of \$110 million were also at record levels. (Higher prices of U.S. soybeans are responsible for much of the increase in exports to Western Europe. The Rotterdam price, c.i.f., increased from \$2.99 per bushel in August 1970 to \$3.38 per bushel in August 1971).

Other U.S. export categories which increased to Western Europe in 1970/71 were oilseeds, oilcake and meal (protein meal), wheat and flour, tobacco, animal fats and oils, and fruits and vegetables.

West Germany was one of the first ranking markets in Western Europe for U.S. agricultural exports, taking \$587 million, up from \$431 million the previous year. Major U.S. exports to West Germany in 1970/71 were oilseeds, corn, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. The strong gain for oilseeds reflects increased utilization of both cake and meal, and oil. U.S. exports of feed grains (largely corn) to West Germany nearly doubled in 1970/71 to \$74 million. Exports of U.S. tobacco to West Germany leaped to a record \$101 million in 1970/71. High purchases of U.S. tobacco in West Germany partly reflects purchases made in anticipation of the U.S. dock strike rather than any change in consumption trends. However, declines were noted for meats, poultry, and fruits in 1970/71.

The Netherlands--another major market for U.S. agricultural commodities, took \$549 million in 1970/71, up from \$453 million. ^{14/} The increase largely was due to the rise in soybean prices, as the quantity exported declined. The Netherlands is a major customer for U.S. oilseeds, feed grains, protein meal, and fruits and vegetables. Although the imposition of compensatory levies has been a negative factor in increasing U.S. agricultural exports to the Netherlands (as is the rigidly structured variable levy system throughout the EC). The recent change in parity values between the U.S. dollar and the Dutch guilder will favor U.S. agricultural exports not subject to variable levies. These are: soybeans, soybean meal, tobacco, certain fruits, alfalfa meal, and cotton.

U.S. agricultural exports to Italy rose to \$247 million in 1970/71. Approximately 80 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports are composed of corn, soybeans (and soybean meal), wheat and tobacco. The sharp increase in U.S. exports of oilseeds and oilcake and meal in recent years is related to the expansion of a growing, viable livestock industry. Wheat imports recovered to normal levels in 1970/71 (at about \$16 million); wheat exports by the U.S. are related to Italy's need for quality wheat to bolster the domestic bread and pasta industry. Italian imports of live bovine animals have grown in importance in recent years. (The Government and livestock producers have expanded this sector significantly in recent years; there are approximately 300-350 feedlots in current operation). However, the United States has not shared in the strong upward climb in the Italian animal market (see tables 6 and 7).

The United Kingdom continues to rank first as the major non-EC customer for U.S. farm commodities in Western Europe, followed by Spain and Denmark. Exports to the United Kingdom reached record levels in 1970/71 at \$470 million, largely paced by a lively rise in wheat and flour deliveries to \$68 million, from only \$14 million in 1969/70. Other important categories to register advances were animal fats and oils (largely lard), hides and skins, and cotton. A \$20 million decline in U.S. tobacco to \$123 million reversed 1969/70's increase, and reflected reduced total U.K. imports as well as increased competition from other sources.

A noteworthy occurrence was the suspension of the UK butter import quota system because of reduced production in Oceania and Western Europe, which opened the market to about 18,000 tons of U.S. butter in calendar year 1971. Sharp increases in U.S. exports of oilseeds to both Spain and Denmark occurred in 1970/71. Oilseeds and products from the U.S. were about 70 percent of total exports to Spain of \$168 million. The oilseed contribution of total U.S. agricultural exports to Denmark (\$98 million) was about 60 percent.

^{14/} These data are not adjusted for transshipments; when adjusted for transshipments, the exports were \$486 million in 1970/71 and \$384 million in 1969/70.

Table 4.--Western Europe: Production and area of

Country and year	Grains													
	Production							Area						
	Feed grains							Feed grains						
	Wheat	Rye					Rice	Total grains	Wheat	Rye				
	Barley	Oats	Corn	Total	2/				Barley	Oats	Corn	Total	2/	
	1,000 tons							1,000 hectares						
Belgium-Luxembourg:														
1960-64.....	842	144	478	455	2	976	---	1,962	226	49	131	140	1	285
1968.....	900	93	622	355	3	1,023	---	2,016	223	29	167	100	1	280
1969.....	826	77	610	327	4	986	---	1,889	218	23	171	98	1	282
1970.....	763	68	571	225	10	844	---	1,675	200	22	188	86	2	291
1971.....	954	91	643	323	18	1,031	---	2,076	224	27	166	84	3	270
France:														
1960-64.....	11,746	373	6,261	2,628	2,624	11,873	121	24,113	4,233	251	2,284	1,321	902	4,708
1968.....	14,985	327	9,139	2,528	5,379	17,863	83	33,258	4,090	163	2,781	949	1,022	5,034
1969.....	14,459	309	9,452	2,308	5,723	18,261	95	33,124	4,034	154	2,859	851	1,184	5,165
1970.....	12,922	302	8,009	2,070	7,420	18,142	101	31,467	3,760	142	2,929	799	1,489	5,464
1971.....	15,120	300	9,010	2,490	8,270	20,639	79	36,138	3,977	128	2,668	831	1,635	5,417
West Germany:														
1960-64.....	4,731	3,225	3,433	2,211	39	7,076	---	15,032	1,388	1,176	1,107	762	12	2,363
1968.....	6,198	3,189	4,974	2,893	287	9,681	---	19,068	1,464	962	1,330	821	58	2,659
1969.....	6,000	2,889	5,130	2,976	400	10,041	---	18,930	1,494	873	1,387	860	81	2,785
1970.....	5,662	2,665	4,754	2,484	507	8,971	---	17,298	1,493	865	1,475	825	99	2,825
1971.....	7,161	3,043	5,728	3,039	596	10,735	---	20,939	1,544	868	1,494	834	119	2,943
Italy:														
1960-64.....	8,261	89	266	525	3,732	4,535	635	13,521	4,451	59	209	406	1,140	1,761
1968.....	9,655	75	258	390	3,991	4,669	639	15,038	4,280	42	175	323	967	1,477
1969.....	9,585	71	292	491	4,519	5,331	861	15,848	4,218	38	175	312	999	1,497
1970.....	9,689	69	315	486	4,754	5,579	819	16,156	4,138	35	179	302	1,026	1,517
1971.....	10,070	55	367	501	4,469	5,355	882	16,362	3,952	29	182	289	959	1,438
Netherlands:														
1960-64.....	583	354	374	425	---	946	---	1,883	132	118	92	116	---	252
1968.....	679	239	389	318	---	735	---	1,653	153	75	107	76	---	192
1969.....	677	207	389	322	---	731	---	1,615	155	62	99	82	---	188
1970.....	643	172	334	201	---	544	---	1,359	142	57	105	55	---	162
1971.....	706	209	373	206	---	585	---	1,500	142	60	98	45	---	145
Total EC:														
1960-64.....	26,163	4,185	10,812	6,244	6,397	25,407	756	56,511	10,430	1,653	3,823	2,745	2,055	9,369
1968.....	32,417	3,923	15,382	6,484	9,660	33,971	722	71,033	10,210	1,271	4,560	2,269	2,048	9,642
1969.....	31,547	3,553	15,873	6,425	10,646	35,350	956	71,406	10,119	1,150	4,691	2,203	2,265	9,917
1970.....	29,679	3,276	13,983	5,466	12,691	34,080	920	67,955	9,733	1,121	4,876	2,067	2,616	10,259
1971.....	34,011	3,698	16,121	6,559	13,353	38,345	961	77,015	9,839	1,112	4,608	2,083	2,716	10,213
Austria:														
1960-64.....	712	401	576	336	202	1,167	---	2,280	276	183	209	152	53	437
1968.....	1,045	413	770	324	399	1,589	---	3,047	306	142	238	119	74	463
1969.....	950	440	935	288	698	2,017	---	3,407	286	147	274	102	117	525
1970.....	810	363	913	272	612	1,897	---	3,070	275	137	290	102	124	550
1971.....	974	448	1,016	284	722	2,122	---	3,544	274	145	295	98	125	548
Denmark:														
1960-64.....	487	418	3,241	693	---	4,631	---	5,536	121	145	855	191	---	1,267
1968.....	464	131	5,047	863	---	6,190	---	6,785	96	39	1,254	218	---	1,550
1969.....	429	126	5,255	765	---	6,220	---	6,775	98	38	1,305	205	---	1,568
1970.....	512	134	4,813	631	---	5,586	---	6,232	115	44	1,352	184	---	1,580
1971.....	586	150	5,474	704	---	6,326	---	7,062	121	42	1,367	185	---	1,588
Finland:														
1960-64.....	422	140	387	846	---	1,281	---	1,843	242	93	227	467	---	723
1968.....	515	134	774	1,064	---	1,889	---	2,538	241	72	359	489	---	876
1969.....	481	126	840	1,138	---	2,038	---	2,645	203	71	373	483	---	884
1970.....	409	131	933	1,330	---	2,328	---	2,868	176	66	404	524	---	955
1971.....	443	132	1,054	1,424	---	2,538	---	3,113	173	59	408	540	---	974

See footnotes at end of table.

selected crops, average 1960-64, annual 1968-71 1/

selected crops, average 1960-64, annual 1968-71 1/													
Grains--Cont.							Other crops						
Area--Continued							Area						
Production							Area						
Rice							Fruit 3/						
Total grains	Potatoes	Sugar-beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive		Potatoes	Sugar-beets	Cotton	Tobacco			
							Apples	Pears	Citrus				
1,000 hectares					1,000 tons					1,000 hectares			
560	1,870	2,607	---	3	---	160	59	---	75	61	---	1	
532	1,632	4,108	---	2	---	186	83	---	58	90	---	1	
523	1,540	4,220	---	2	---	300	60	---	52	90	---	1	
513	1,665	3,871	---	2	---	241	98	---	56	90	---	1	
521	1,668	4,522	---	2	---	280	60	---	52	93	---	1	
31	9,223	13,915	14,803	---	41	1	854	302	6	825	387	---	22
25	9,312	10,033	17,557	---	53	1	1,843	446	7	470	404	---	20
23	9,376	9,032	17,900	---	45	1	1,673	410	11	419	401	---	20
22	9,388	8,889	17,435	---	46	1	1,718	484	10	412	409	---	20
21	9,543	9,223	18,209	---	46	1	1,591	500	11	384	419	---	19
---	4,927	23,515	11,292	---	10	---	1,623	477	---	951	294	---	4
---	5,085	19,196	13,633	---	7	---	1,570	611	---	659	290	---	4
---	5,152	15,985	12,941	---	8	---	2,573	389	---	589	295	---	3
---	5,183	16,250	13,329	---	9	---	1,777	551	---	597	303	---	3
---	5,355	15,176	13,968	---	9	---	1,912	414	---	554	318	---	4
121	6,392	3,904	7,543	5	59	385	2,180	866	1,475	375	232	19	48
156	5,955	3,960	11,457	2	72	385	1,932	1,395	2,489	319	306	7	52
169	5,922	3,970	10,571	2	79	471	2,009	1,634	2,454	306	291	7	47
173	5,863	3,668	9,557	1	78	425	2,062	1,906	2,374	286	281	5	43
175	5,594	3,631	8,400	2	79	560	1,771	1,849	2,471	312	262	7	45
---	502	3,766	3,606	---	---	---	335	120	---	124	78	---	---
---	420	5,045	5,128	---	---	---	340	180	---	147	104	---	---
---	405	4,704	5,002	---	---	---	475	90	---	145	103	---	---
---	361	5,648	4,739	---	---	---	470	160	---	158	104	---	---
---	347	5,743	5,021	---	---	---	480	100	---	154	102	---	---
152	21,604	46,970	39,851	5	113	386	5,152	1,824	1,475	2,350	1,052	19	75
181	21,304	39,866	51,883	2	134	386	5,871	2,715	2,496	1,653	1,194	7	77
192	21,378	35,231	50,634	2	134	472	7,030	2,583	2,465	1,511	1,180	7	71
195	21,308	36,120	48,931	1	135	426	6,268	3,199	2,384	1,509	1,187	5	67
196	21,360	35,441	50,120	2	136	561	5,974	2,923	2,482	1,456	1,194	7	69
---	896	3,471	1,799	---	1	---	279	69	---	168	47	---	4/
---	911	3,473	1,936	---	1	---	191	58	---	130	44	---	4/
---	958	2,941	2,005	---	1	---	197	53	---	113	47	---	4/
---	962	2,704	1,950	---	1	---	189	53	---	110	44	---	4/
---	967	2,800	2,000	---	1	---	160	48	---	115	45	---	4/
---	1,533	1,432	2,164	---	---	---	5/84	5/8	---	69	58	---	---
---	1,685	866	2,148	---	---	---	5/84	5/9	---	35	52	---	---
---	1,704	663	1,969	---	---	---	5/87	5/7	---	34	52	---	---
---	1,739	1,033	1,892	---	---	---	5/83	5/10	---	37	47	---	---
---	1,751	661	2,013	---	---	---	5/79	5/8	---	32	49	---	---
---	1,158	1,159	424	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	18	---	---
---	1,189	1,029	386	---	---	---	---	---	---	64	15	---	---
---	1,158	779	337	---	---	---	---	---	---	58	13	---	---
---	1,197	1,136	431	---	---	---	---	---	---	60	15	---	---
---	1,206	907	495	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	18	---	---

--Continued

Table 4.--Western Europe: Production and area of selected

Country and year	Grains													
	Production								Area					
	Feed grains								Feed grains					
	Wheat	Rye					Rice	Total	Wheat	Rye				
			Barley	Oats	Corn	Total	2/	grains			Barley	Oats	Corn	Total
----- 1,000 tons ----- 1,000 hectares -----														
Greece:														
1960-64	1,722	24	248	150	284	693	80	2,519	1,089	23	184	126	187	509
1968	1,515	9	487	105	375	970	108	2,602	1,027	10	352	104	137	598
1969	1,752	8	529	119	430	1,080	103	2,943	1,010	8	311	96	197	556
1970	1,970	7	779	108	530	1,419	78	3,474	920	6	343	77	159	581
1971	1,933	7	795	115	586	1,496	78	3,514	960	7	379	79	163	624
Ireland:														
1960-64	351	2	502	366	---	868	---	1,221	119	1	160	142	---	302
1968	368	1	689	273	---	962	---	1,331	90	4/	184	88	---	272
1969	326	1	734	244	---	978	---	1,305	82	4/	198	77	---	275
1970	336	1	740	216	---	956	---	1,293	95	4/	214	70	---	284
1971	325	1	900	190	---	1,090	---	1,416	92	4/	239	63	---	302
Norway:														
1960-64	22	3	423	139	---	566	---	591	9	1	165	55	---	221
1968	16	4	621	176	---	800	---	820	5	1	176	50	---	227
1969	11	4	486	141	---	628	---	643	4	1	185	54	---	240
1970	12	5	580	228	---	809	---	826	4	2	184	68	---	253
1971	10	5	562	297	---	859	---	874	3	1	180	90	---	271
Portugal:														
1960-64	526	162	56	79	562	699	170	1,557	710	302	123	279	489	892
1968	747	199	94	129	548	773	149	1,868	614	239	135	224	438	798
1969	452	167	54	79	553	687	176	1,482	563	236	119	207	427	753
1970	540	157	54	72	581	708	195	1,600	602	233	105	192	418	715
1971	835	163	77	111	523	712	191	1,901	538	219	105	195	384	684
Spain:														
1960-64	4,120	393	1,893	459	1,075	3,456	397	8,366	4,148	465	1,431	545	461	2,452
1968	5,312	358	3,441	539	1,473	3,557	362	11,589	3,963	366	1,923	508	523	2,998
1969	4,626	320	3,969	547	1,507	6,186	417	11,549	3,770	331	2,170	493	494	3,218
1970	4,064	259	3,096	395	1,822	5,514	382	10,219	3,759	313	2,224	467	532	3,277
1971	5,389	271	4,611	577	2,033	7,378	372	13,410	3,635	303	2,254	447	540	3,290
Sweden:														
1960-64	866	154	1,050	1,272	---	2,812	---	3,832	276	65	378	502	---	1,073
1968	1,059	210	1,776	1,523	---	3,554	---	4,823	245	68	553	464	---	1,103
1969	917	185	1,575	1,129	---	2,881	---	3,983	265	72	570	479	---	1,126
1970	962	225	1,904	1,685	---	3,798	---	4,985	265	80	610	509	---	1,195
1971	964	296	1,964	1,781	---	3,936	---	5,196	238	82	632	543	---	1,246
Switzerland:														
1960-64	343	52	99	43	11	191	---	586	104	15	30	13	2	58
1968	383	55	111	30	24	204	---	642	99	17	30	8	4	53
1969	346	43	130	36	37	246	---	635	99	11	37	10	7	65
1970	311	45	135	36	55	263	---	619	95	11	41	8	9	70
1971	335	42	140	35	83	298	---	675	94	12	40	10	16	78
United Kingdom:														
1960-64	3,293	20	5,891	1,705	---	7,752	---	11,065	835	8	1,694	619	---	2,366
1968	3,469	11	8,270	1,225	---	9,648	---	13,128	978	4	2,401	382	---	2,828
1969	3,364	11	8,663	1,308	---	10,190	---	13,565	833	4	2,413	382	---	2,858
1970	4,174	13	7,496	1,233	---	8,986	---	13,173	1,010	4	2,243	376	---	2,698
1971	4,820	15	8,580	1,370	---	10,155	---	14,990	1,097	6	2,288	363	---	2,717
Total W. Europe:														
1960-64	39,027	5,955	25,178	12,330	8,533	49,531	1,403	95,916	18,359	2,954	9,279	5,836	3,247	19,669
1968	47,310	5,448	37,462	12,735	12,479	66,107	1,341	120,306	17,874	2,229	12,165	4,923	3,224	21,408
1969	45,201	4,984	39,043	12,219	13,871	68,501	1,652	120,338	17,332	2,069	12,646	4,791	3,457	21,985
1970	43,779	4,616	35,426	11,672	16,291	66,344	1,575	116,314	17,049	2,017	12,886	4,644	3,858	22,417
1971	50,625	5,228	41,294	13,447	17,300	75,255	1,602	132,710	17,064	1,988	12,795	4,696	3,944	22,535

1/ Data for 1971 are preliminary.

2/ Includes other grains.

3/ Data for apples and pears include those for dessert and cooking only; fruit totals exclude Portugal.

4/ Less than 500.

5/ Commercial crop.

crops, average 1960-64, annual 1968-71 1/--Continued

Crops, average 1900-04, and 1905-06													
Grains--Cont.		Other crops											
Area--Continued		Production								Area			
Rice	Total grains	Potatoes	Sugar-beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive	Fruit 3/			Potatoes	Sugar-beets	Cotton	Tobacco
							Apples	Pears	Citrus				
1,000 hectares		1,000 tons								1,000 hectares			
20	1,641	527	223	82	99	144	130	41	329	44	7	193	122
21	1,656	620	663	73	88	154	192	91	448	47	18	138	108
20	1,594	717	1,027	112	77	150	194	83	580	52	22	152	101
16	1,523	797	1,450	110	95	200	207	109	558	54	26	133	98
15	1,606	727	1,252	118	90	190	225	104	509	50	23	131	95
---	422	1,935	924	---	---	---	---	---	---	85	32	---	---
---	362	1,624	1,093	---	---	---	---	---	---	59	26	---	---
---	357	1,485	916	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	26	---	---
---	379	1,480	980	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	26	---	---
---	394	1,480	1,199	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	30	---	---
---	231	1,082	---	---	---	---	62	9	---	52	---	---	---
---	233	912	---	---	---	---	65	12	---	35	---	---	---
---	245	773	---	---	---	---	64	14	---	32	---	---	---
---	259	815	---	---	---	---	48	11	---	34	---	---	---
---	275	760	---	---	---	---	51	9	---	30	---	---	---
37	1,941	1,056	---	---	---	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104	---	---	---
33	1,684	1,083	---	---	---	53	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	105	---	---	---
38	1,590	1,126	---	---	---	89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95	---	---	---
42	1,592	1,207	---	---	---	82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93	---	---	---
41	1,482	1,150	---	---	---	64	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90	---	---	---
63	7,128	4,604	3,532	92	31	378	290	132	1,799	399	146	275	19
60	7,387	4,546	4,620	77	25	480	443	225	1,897	381	170	136	14
65	7,384	4,789	4,980	55	18	370	397	192	2,600	386	199	138	13
64	7,413	4,848	5,433	50	24	407	449	226	2,307	405	217	100	15
63	7,291	4,560	5,911	45	23	430	571	400	2,111	400	215	95	16
---	1,414	1,636	1,832	---	---	---	123	14	---	93	46	---	---
---	1,416	1,424	1,988	---	---	---	125	17	---	55	41	---	---
---	1,463	931	1,469	---	---	---	100	10	---	53	40	---	---
---	1,540	1,490	1,560	---	---	---	125	19	---	59	40	---	---
---	1,566	1,256	1,825	---	---	---	118	14	---	49	40	---	---
---	177	1,222	256	---	2	---	194	38	---	49	6	---	1
---	169	1,270	453	---	2	---	91	28	---	36	9	---	1
---	175	979	392	---	2	---	137	19	---	32	9	---	1
---	176	945	379	---	2	---	90	21	---	30	9	---	1
---	184	950	476	---	2	---	111	23	---	28	9	---	1
---	3,209	6,829	6,083	---	---	---	518	62	---	309	174	---	---
---	3,810	6,871	7,118	---	---	---	353	77	---	280	188	---	---
---	3,695	6,215	6,034	---	---	---	417	62	---	249	185	---	---
---	3,712	7,482	6,411	---	---	---	495	78	---	271	187	---	---
---	3,820	6,980	7,500	---	---	---	478	70	---	257	191	---	---
272	41,254	71,923	57,088	179	246	987	6,832	2,197	3,603	3,799	1,586	487	217
295	41,806	63,584	72,288	152	250	1,073	7,415	3,232	4,841	2,880	1,761	281	200
315	41,701	56,629	69,763	169	232	1,081	8,623	3,023	5,645	2,670	1,773	297	186
317	41,800	60,057	69,417	161	257	1,115	7,954	3,726	5,249	2,717	1,798	238	181
315	41,902	57,672	72,791	165	252	1,245	7,767	3,599	5,102	2,612	1,814	233	181

Table 5.--Western Europe: Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1968-71 ^{1/}

[illegible]

Table 5.--Western Europe: Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1968-71 1/--Continued

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton, lamb, and goatmeat	Pork 2/	Total red meat 3/	Poultry meat 4/	Cow's milk	Eggs
	----- 1,000 tons -----						
Greece:							
1960-64	40	77	37	156	22	385	67
1968	73	70	38	206	51	562	100
1969	84	58	46	212	58	565	107
1970	90	61	53	226	67	570	108
1971	95	61	59	238	75	600	102
Ireland:							
1960-64	126	44	111	280	19	2,842	45
1968	193	44	123	364	27	3,671	41
1969	198	44	142	389	30	3,684	41
1970	219	36	141	401	31	3,623	40
1971	225	33	145	408	32	3,713	40
Norway:							
1960-64	54	15	55	127	3	1,648	32
1968	53	17	62	136	5	1,832	37
1969	58	17	65	143	5	1,798	39
1970	57	17	67	146	5	1,726	39
1971	56	15	69	145	5	1,730	39
Portugal:							
1960-64	45	22	91	161	30	354	32
1968	61	23	98	186	46	420	35
1969	79	25	111	219	53	450	40
1970	77	28	101	217	58	465	43
1971	87	26	102	220	62	450	45
Spain:							
1960-64	180	119	286	604	95	2,255	248
1968	241	131	419	812	256	3,370	328
1969	256	130	437	835	297	3,650	348
1970	308	143	492	957	316	3,660	298
1971	320	150	495	983	325	3,708	316
Sweden:							
1960-64	149	2	212	371	18	3,905	95
1968	157	3	228	402	30	3,310	99
1969	165	3	233	403	33	3,230	98
1970	175	3	228	406	28	3,250	100
1971	173	3	235	412	29	3,225	102
Switzerland:							
1960-64	108	3	139	251	7	3,079	29
1968	128	3	189	321	15	3,322	36
1969	124	3	197	324	16	3,193	39
1970	135	4	196	325	16	3,183	43
1971	134	4	211	349	18	3,023	45
United Kingdom:							
1960-64	893	250	762	1,905	350	5/11,100	815
1968	906	246	860	2,012	536	5/12,009	901
1969	871	206	924	2,001	571	5/12,149	889
1970	949	227	946	2,122	564	5/12,385	834
1971	935	227	990	2,152	570	5/12,694	830
Total W. Europe:							
1960-64	5,669	704	6,719	13,558	1,533	102,606	3,565
1968	6,440	728	8,524	16,257	2,681	114,626	4,163
1969	6,461	682	8,366	16,023	2,912	114,752	4,358
1970	6,718	722	8,761	16,715	3,095	114,250	4,393
1971	6,875	731	9,520	17,666	3,315	114,247	4,383

1/ Data for 1971 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes commercial lard. 3/ Includes horsemeat. 4/ On ready-to-cook basis.
5/ Milk for commercial use only.

Table 6.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country,

Commodity and year		SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
		Major head-ings	Sub head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Nether-lands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
----- Million dollars -----										
Live animals	1968	00		45.4	18.3	66.1	92.9	284.1	506.8	16.2
	1969			58.5	25.4	89.1	136.6	398.1	707.7	8.7
	1970			52.1	17.7	89.3	128.9	490.0	778.0	9.5
Meat & meat preparations	1968	01		67.4	69.2	433.7	272.4	338.3	1,181.0	61.0
	1969			71.4	81.2	485.3	421.8	369.3	1,429.0	65.4
	1970			76.5	83.4	611.0	427.0	468.5	1,666.4	85.9
Dairy products and eggs	1968	02		83.1	60.8	247.5	50.5	205.6	647.5	22.6
	1969			83.5	92.2	291.0	55.7	249.7	772.1	23.4
	1970			122.6	75.0	361.8	65.9	254.7	880.0	25.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	1968	04		247.9	286.6	510.7	134.5	502.9	1,682.6	15.4
	1969			290.6	327.7	570.4	146.0	471.6	1,806.3	29.8
	1970			380.6	404.7	679.7	140.9	444.0	2,049.9	12.4
Wheat and flour	1968	041		55.4	87.4	150.8	38.2	111.1	442.9	0.5
	1969	046		86.1	137.4	228.9	45.3	114.0	611.7	7.5
	1970			119.6	140.4	190.0	36.7	90.3	577.0	0.6
Rice	1968	042		7.5	12.9	26.6	29.6	1.5	78.1	1.5
	1969			7.2	11.6	26.7	24.1	0.1	69.7	1.0
	1970			6.4	10.6	28.2	19.6	0.4	65.2	0.5
Feed grains	1968	043		163.2	166.9	286.8	39.0	375.1	1,031.0	8.8
	1969	044		171.3	159.0	267.3	42.4	340.9	980.9	16.6
	1970	045		228.4	228.7	407.6	47.0	336.3	1,248.0	6.7
Fruit and vegetables	1968	05		153.9	195.1	1,188.1	541.4	142.7	2,221.2	8.8
	1969			184.5	242.7	1,414.8	611.1	169.3	2,622.4	10.5
	1970			195.1	255.9	1,571.9	579.5	184.0	2,786.4	6.8
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1968	06		17.0	34.2	63.0	72.4	10.5	197.1	5.2
	1969			16.0	37.7	77.5	68.3	51.8	251.3	4.5
	1970			17.5	63.6	94.6	81.0	84.3	341.0	2.3
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1968	07		102.8	231.8	460.0	287.6	148.2	1,230.4	15.8
	1969			120.5	275.4	524.2	308.7	170.1	1,398.9	16.9
	1970			124.8	284.4	590.3	349.4	192.5	1,541.4	18.7
Animal feed	1968	08		96.6	186.7	288.0	149.9	103.5	824.7	7.1
	1969			116.0	216.3	339.6	159.6	115.8	947.3	10.0
	1970			147.1	273.7	379.5	181.8	132.6	1,114.7	14.3
Oilseed cake and meal	1968	081.3		37.2	61.0	184.6	116.1	23.8	422.7	2.6
	1969			49.2	62.2	218.3	121.8	26.0	477.5	3.5
	1970			66.6	99.4	236.6	136.8	31.1	570.5	4.4
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1968	081.4		14.1	24.5	67.7	15.5	19.4	141.2	1.3
	1969			17.1	31.3	81.1	18.1	19.6	167.2	1.8
	1970			20.0	24.9	92.3	20.0	24.8	182.0	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

European Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1968-70

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
135.5	0.3	2.4	1.1	2.9	4.0	1.1	29.8	12.8	0.3	713.2
129.3	0.3	2.6	1.2	1.9	5.6	1.4	35.3	12.4	0.5	906.9
135.6	0.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	4.3	1.4	44.0	6.2	0.6	984.2
957.3	7.8	40.0	2.2	15.1	66.1	13.3	0.5	80.5	1.2	2,426.0
1,038.0	4.1	47.4	2.3	20.9	80.8	5.8	0.5	78.7	1.1	2,774.0
1,051.7	7.2	55.0	4.0	29.8	92.3	7.5	0.8	72.3	0.6	3,073.5
479.7	1.2	8.9	5.7	12.0	34.6	1.2	0.7	24.8	0.1	1,239.0
441.7	1.7	10.1	5.2	13.1	42.0	0.7	0.8	21.2	0.2	1,332.2
445.3	3.2	15.5	7.3	16.7	47.3	1.3	0.7	29.6	0.2	1,472.2
556.7	50.0	30.2	41.5	37.0	85.8	51.8	36.7	148.1	10.4	2,746.2
604.6	38.9	29.1	26.3	26.4	97.5	56.4	27.4	147.1	7.3	2,897.1
675.4	53.9	33.2	42.4	25.0	110.1	58.9	33.8	145.5	9.2	3,249.7
290.9	20.2	4.5	1.1	1.4	23.7	15.6	17.2	0.4	3.5	821.9
325.3	20.2	3.5	0.7	1.4	32.5	22.1	9.0	0.2	1.5	1,035.4
345.1	24.9	3.1	0.8	2.1	36.5	27.1	8.7	0.1	1.7	1,027.7
23.9	1.1	2.9	1.4	7.0	5.0	6.0	0.5	0.8	2.2	130.4
22.7	1.1	2.7	1.4	6.2	5.6	4.8	0.6	---	2.2	118.0
21.2	1.0	2.8	1.5	6.1	5.8	1.7	0.5	2/	2.3	108.6
225.5	23.1	5.2	29.4	23.6	42.4	29.0	14.8	142.7	3.8	1,579.3
237.4	10.5	2.8	14.1	13.2	44.1	27.9	12.4	142.7	1.9	1,504.5
286.0	19.8	5.3	25.9	11.1	52.7	28.5	17.9	140.9	3.3	1,846.1
838.6	57.6	159.9	52.5	79.5	159.7	8.0	32.0	22.8	42.1	3,682.7
859.9	60.4	175.5	57.3	86.7	180.0	10.9	35.3	32.1	50.5	4,181.5
911.8	64.7	195.1	65.8	93.8	192.7	13.0	36.1	33.8	49.0	4,449.0
251.1	18.4	16.7	5.5	4.8	24.0	23.1	4.9	33.6	15.3	599.7
270.0	19.5	15.1	6.7	4.5	19.9	21.4	6.4	31.0	21.2	671.5
282.0	23.6	21.2	7.5	5.0	27.7	30.5	7.3	21.6	24.0	793.7
461.3	40.4	115.8	58.5	39.7	70.4	11.9	26.1	51.5	53.5	2,175.3
438.4	46.9	118.4	67.9	44.9	83.7	13.5	25.4	89.0	61.4	2,405.3
503.3	60.9	153.1	85.3	47.7	104.3	12.5	27.0	112.6	106.0	2,772.8
189.4	15.8	50.7	67.7	19.8	26.9	9.2	19.2	25.6	9.5	1,265.6
195.3	12.8	49.4	70.9	23.4	30.0	8.5	19.8	44.0	7.9	1,419.3
211.7	16.1	58.6	80.7	31.5	34.4	13.5	24.9	31.9	9.3	1,641.6
92.3	14.3	33.6	63.7	9.8	8.3	3.5	10.0	5.6	2.5	668.3
87.9	11.3	28.6	61.3	11.2	9.2	2.1	8.8	15.8	0.1	717.3
102.4	14.5	32.9	72.3	16.1	8.3	3.9	14.4	3.7	---	843.4
71.6	0.2	10.8	2.0	7.8	8.2	2.7	2.7	17.0	6.7	272.2
79.3	0.2	13.8	6.9	9.6	10.8	2.7	4.0	24.1	7.5	327.9
79.0	0.2	16.5	5.2	12.9	13.3	4.1	4.2	24.1	8.9	352.3

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Table 6.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
		Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Nether-lands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
			1/							
- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -										
Miscellaneous food preparations	1968	09		27.8	14.2	21.6	8.6	6.2	78.4	1.2
	1969			37.6	18.9	23.6	14.3	7.8	102.2	1.6
	1970			29.0	13.7	26.8	15.4	8.7	93.6	1.9
Lard	1968		091.3	4.8	4.1	1.9	0.1	2/	10.9	2/
	1969			8.7	6.0	2.1	0.1	2/	16.9	---
	1970			7.1	11.4	3.6	0.1	2/	22.2	2/
Margarine and shortening	1968		091.4	1.7	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.2	5.9	2/
	1969			1.9	2.4	0.3	2.0	1.1	7.7	0.1
	1970			2.1	3.2	0.3	2.3	0.9	8.8	0.1
Beverages	1968	11 3/		52.3	26.4	108.5	92.8	17.2	297.2	0.5
	1969			54.8	32.0	128.5	133.6	20.0	368.7	0.5
	1970			61.4	43.4	161.6	199.1	24.2	489.7	0.7
Nonalcoholic	1968		111	5.1	1.6	3.3	2.0	0.2	12.2	2/
	1969			4.9	2.9	5.7	2.4	0.3	16.2	2/
	1970			5.1	6.4	7.4	2.7	0.3	21.9	2/
Wine	1968		112.1	37.0	22.2	99.8	75.7	13.0	247.7	0.1
	1969			40.2	26.1	117.1	112.0	14.9	310.3	0.1
	1970			45.7	31.3	147.4	176.8	17.7	418.9	0.3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1968	121		35.9	55.9	193.8	15.6	11.3	312.5	0.2
	1969			40.6	58.7	226.2	27.9	34.7	388.1	0.1
	1970			42.9	68.4	173.1	41.7	30.7	356.8	0.3
Hides and skins	1968	21		30.5	30.0	192.9	106.6	141.1	501.1	4.6
	1969			41.6	36.2	235.7	120.4	185.1	619.0	5.8
	1970			37.3	34.4	212.3	104.3	163.1	551.4	8.4
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1968	22		58.3	148.9	274.3	126.0	160.3	767.8	3.8
	1969			46.7	171.8	270.2	133.1	146.2	768.0	1.8
	1970			48.3	200.0	335.7	158.5	186.1	928.6	8.6
Soybeans	1968		221.4	26.4	66.3	153.8	5.5	68.5	320.5	---
	1969			26.2	93.7	143.1	6.0	63.3	332.3	---
	1970			34.8	120.9	223.0	49.3	88.7	516.7	2/
Natural rubber	1968	231.1		9.0	9.5	65.8	50.6	39.1	174.0	1.1
	1969			12.5	13.3	99.4	85.2	56.9	267.3	2.1
	1970			10.6	13.0	97.5	77.8	64.0	262.9	2.2
Natural fibers	1968	261-		179.6	75.1	363.0	338.5	371.8	1,328.0	15.8
	1969	265		180.8	69.2	361.0	384.6	411.9	1,407.5	21.0
	1970			167.2	59.5	331.1	348.1	377.4	1,283.3	17.5
Raw cotton	1968		263.1	34.1	45.1	176.4	150.2	156.0	571.8	7.6
	1969			41.7	38.4	159.5	154.6	164.4	558.6	12.3
	1970			40.0	36.5	156.5	142.1	152.4	527.5	6.4
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1968	29		27.6	48.9	268.2	103.1	57.1	504.9	2.8
	1969			30.3	56.2	304.3	118.9	68.6	578.3	3.9
	1970			34.1	62.9	350.3	132.2	85.0	664.5	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1968-70--Continued

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Million dollars -----										
52.3	3.1	14.6	6.0	2.2	4.6	1.4	6.1	2.6	4.9	177.4
55.5	3.9	17.1	7.2	2.7	5.1	1.7	7.8	3.3	7.2	215.3
24.2	4.5	16.1	8.2	2.9	6.5	1.8	6.7	3.3	7.9	177.6
31.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<u>2/</u>	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	n.a.	43.0
35.1	0.1	<u>2/</u>	0.2	<u>2/</u>	0.2	0.2	<u>2/</u>	0.1	<u>2/</u>	52.8
50.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	<u>2/</u>	0.2	0.2	0.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	73.6
0.6	0.1	1.8	<u>2/</u>	0.2	0.1	<u>2/</u>	0.4	0.8	n.a.	9.9
0.6	<u>2/</u>	1.8	<u>2/</u>	0.2	0.1	<u>2/</u>	1.0	0.7	n.a.	12.2
1.0	<u>2/</u>	2.5	<u>2/</u>	0.3	0.1	<u>2/</u>	1.0	0.8	<u>2/</u>	14.6
136.7	4.2	25.6	9.7	8.7	49.4	0.4	4.7	1.5	3.1	541.7
126.7	4.9	27.0	11.2	7.8	55.5	0.4	4.8	1.9	3.4	612.8
140.8	5.1	27.7	15.4	8.3	62.3	0.5	5.3	1.7	4.0	761.5
0.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	3.6	0.2	<u>2/</u>	0.1	0.1	18.5
0.4	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	3.9	0.2	<u>2/</u>	0.1	0.1	23.9
0.6	0.6	2.0	0.5	0.9	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	31.2
105.5	3.9	14.2	9.4	6.4	43.3	0.1	3.6	0.7	3.0	437.9
94.5	4.3	13.9	10.8	5.0	48.7	0.1	3.8	0.8	2.9	495.2
103.0	4.2	15.7	13.8	5.2	54.7	0.2	4.3	0.7	3.6	624.6
268.7	11.6	17.2	33.3	15.9	36.4	8.2	17.4	37.2	8.2	766.8
262.9	7.9	14.4	30.3	11.2	40.5	6.7	20.3	41.3	10.4	834.1
249.4	10.3	20.8	31.8	16.8	67.3	7.9	9.2	40.6	9.3	820.5
150.9	3.8	18.1	30.5	10.9	6.6	5.3	2.0	29.2	5.9	768.9
187.6	5.3	21.9	29.1	13.2	6.6	4.6	3.4	60.4	8.8	965.7
168.1	4.3	18.6	34.5	13.6	6.7	5.7	2.6	32.6	8.8	855.3
99.5	23.8	12.8	54.7	2.6	18.8	27.1	2.2	116.9	11.1	1,141.1
92.4	24.3	9.4	57.7	2.9	18.3	32.7	2.6	130.6	12.1	1,152.8
100.2	30.1	11.3	67.4	4.1	26.7	23.8	2.4	157.0	16.8	1,377.0
26.2	15.6	0.1	41.4	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	103.3	4.5	511.6
34.5	18.3	0.2	42.8	<u>2/</u>	0.4	1.9	0.1	111.4	4.6	546.5
41.3	21.1	0.5	57.3	<u>2/</u>	2.1	6.1	---	140.5	5.2	790.8
81.0	2.1	9.2	2.9	6.1	2.5	2.6	1.4	20.6	2.8	306.3
105.5	2.7	12.7	3.9	8.4	4.4	3.3	1.4	29.8	3.9	445.4
93.2	2.6	11.7	3.4	8.7	4.5	3.7	2.1	33.1	5.0	433.1
338.6	5.3	16.4	11.2	28.2	52.1	83.9	17.9	67.7	14.9	1,980.0
342.2	5.1	15.2	11.4	28.2	50.3	81.8	17.1	77.7	13.3	2,070.8
382.0	5.3	14.2	10.4	27.8	47.9	83.7	16.6	72.5	12.7	1,973.9
121.6	2.2	8.8	3.5	15.6	32.7	59.7	4.4	36.3	10.8	875.0
104.1	2.0	7.5	3.0	14.6	33.4	62.2	3.2	36.5	9.3	846.7
105.0	1.1	6.8	2.4	16.4	33.0	58.2	2.5	30.4	9.0	799.5
123.6	11.4	48.6	23.8	21.9	39.9	5.7	3.4	13.9	15.9	815.8
133.0	12.1	51.5	26.2	25.7	41.7	6.1	3.8	18.5	19.2	920.0
146.2	13.7	53.9	35.7	30.1	46.0	6.8	4.0	20.9	22.3	1,047.4

--Continued

Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1968-70--Continued

:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total
United	:	:	:	:	:Switzer-	:	:	:	:	: Western
Kingdom	: Norway	: Sweden	: Denmark	: Austria	: land	: Portugal	: Ireland	: Spain	: Finland	: Europe
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
----- Million dollars -----										
140.5	3.3	18.0	7.5	21.2	15.8	10.3	6.2	21.1	1.7	725.7
148.7	5.1	19.4	9.4	21.1	17.1	10.2	6.5	25.6	2.0	846.1
202.1	7.6	30.7	12.5	30.6	23.6	13.2	12.5	25.4	3.6	1,110.3
14.6	0.7	4.8	3.4	4.4	3.7	0.4	1.5	2.5	1.0	98.6
15.9	0.9	5.5	4.0	4.5	4.9	0.5	1.3	2.4	1.1	113.3
21.9	1.3	7.1	6.0	6.8	6.3	0.6	2.2	2.1	1.6	144.7
157.7	2.7	15.0	4.3	17.0	12.5	10.1	5.1	19.5	0.7	680.1
168.6	4.4	15.8	5.0	16.8	12.5	9.9	6.2	24.0	0.9	797.3
231.5	6.2	26.2	7.1	24.2	17.7	12.9	8.6	24.1	1.9	1,051.2
5,144.4	259.0	579.1	408.9	314.5	683.2	261.3	205.9	690.2	193.2	21,615.3
5,304.7	254.6	605.4	413.2	326.8	760.4	262.8	212.3	817.1	221.4	24,115.9
5,584.9	311.5	704.8	501.4	371.8	881.5	280.9	228.7	813.5	278.6	26,390.6
18,958.5	2,704.2	5,121.7	3,213.2	2,496.0	4,492.6	1,178.4	1,174.8	3,502.2	1,592.5	107,780.9
19,956.3	2,942.9	5,899.1	3,800.1	2,825.4	5,266.0	1,297.5	1,413.4	4,201.7	2,022.6	126,796.9
21,723.7	3,702.0	7,004.1	4,384.6	3,548.7	6,471.1	1,589.8	1,568.9	4,714.5	2,637.3	147,733.9

Table 7.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports from the United States by

Commodity and year		SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
		Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
----- Million dollars -----										
Live animals	1968	00		0.3	0.1	2/	0.8	1.7	2.9	0.4
	1969			0.2	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.8	3.5	0.7
	1970			0.1	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.9	4.4	1.0
Meat and meat pre- parations	1968	01		3.3	5.9	14.6	20.8	0.7	45.3	0.6
	1969			4.0	6.2	15.2	25.6	0.9	51.9	0.4
	1970			4.3	6.7	17.2	25.8	0.2	54.2	0.6
Dairy products and eggs	1968	02		0.2	0.1	0.3	2/	0.8	1.4	0.5
	1969			0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.2
	1970			0.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.9	2.6	0.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	1968	04		54.5	149.7	146.1	62.8	138.1	551.2	10.9
	1969			57.6	102.0	98.2	63.8	116.0	437.6	15.2
	1970			75.5	178.0	188.5	65.9	72.0	579.9	6.9
Wheat and flour	1968		041,	12.4	26.3	36.2	27.7	16.4	119.0	2/
	1969		046	12.5	15.3	19.4	26.6	27.5	101.3	1.0
	1970			13.7	36.4	53.7	24.9	13.5	142.2	0.1
Rice	1968		042	4.3	8.4	13.6	7.1	---	33.4	1.4
	1969			3.3	6.6	12.1	7.2	2/	29.2	1.0
	1970			2.8	4.8	10.2	6.6	2/	24.4	0.4
Feed grains	1968		043,	37.5	114.1	96.1	28.0	121.7	397.4	8.8
	1969		044,	41.5	80.0	66.5	30.0	88.4	306.4	16.6
	1970		045	58.8	136.7	124.4	34.4	58.4	412.7	5.9
Fruit and vegetables	1968	05		10.1	10.0	22.9	16.3	5.6	64.9	1.1
	1969			12.6	16.5	30.3	20.0	6.4	85.8	1.2
	1970			11.4	18.0	49.1	24.4	9.1	112.0	1.2
Sugar, sugar pre- parations, and honey	1968	06		0.6	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	3.8	0.1
	1969			0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.1
	1970			0.2	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	3.6	0.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1968	07		0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.6	2/
	1969			0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.4	2/
	1970			0.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	2.6	2/
Animal feed	1968	08		13.1	68.2	66.0	66.5	21.4	235.2	0.6
	1969			13.6	67.6	88.1	67.1	23.1	259.5	0.8
	1970			24.2	100.3	89.0	68.4	27.0	308.9	1.5
Oilseed cake and meal	1968		081.3	10.6	31.7	59.5	65.5	18.9	186.2	0.2
	1969			10.5	27.2	81.7	65.8	21.7	206.9	2/
	1970			20.6	50.3	82.6	67.3	26.0	246.8	2/
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1968		081.4	2/	2/	0.1	2/	2/	0.1	2/
	1969			---	---	---	---	2/	2/	---
	1970			---	---	2/	2/	---	2/	---

See footnotes at end of table.

country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1968-70

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
2.9	2/	0.4	2/	2/	---	0.4	0.8	1.8	---	9.6
3.0	2/	0.3	2/	---	2/	0.3	1.6	1.4	2/	10.8
3.7	2/	0.5	0.1	2/	4.3	0.2	2.6	1.5	2/	18.3
19.1	0.2	2.2	2/	0.9	2.2	2/	2/	0.3	0.1	70.9
17.9	0.1	2.5	2/	0.7	4.2	---	---	0.4	0.3	78.4
21.2	0.2	2.1	2/	0.4	4.2	---	---	0.2	0.2	83.3
2/	2/	0.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.2	0.1	---	2.4
0.1	2/	0.2	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	0.2	2/	2.7
0.1	2/	0.4	0.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.1	2/	3.5
136.3	12.4	6.7	12.1	1.2	8.4	8.7	7.7	40.0	1.3	796.9
122.9	3.1	4.7	8.6	0.6	7.9	9.2	4.5	44.0	1.3	659.6
165.8	8.0	4.8	12.9	0.8	18.8	27.8	6.1	24.3	1.5	857.6
11.1	3.2	0.9	0.1	---	3.2	2.2	1.2	---	0.4	141.3
3.1	1.1	0.6	2/	---	4.2	3.6	0.1	---	0.3	115.3
47.4	2.8	0.3	0.1	---	9.8	18.1	0.5	---	0.4	221.7
14.6	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	2.6	2/	0.2	---	0.1	54.4
11.6	2/	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.2	---	0.2	46.9
12.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	4.0	0.2	0.2	2/	0.3	43.7
108.7	9.1	3.2	11.4	0.7	2.6	6.3	6.3	40.0	0.9	595.4
106.5	1.9	2.0	8.0	0.3	1.0	5.4	4.0	43.9	0.7	492.9
104.9	5.1	2.2	12.4	0.6	4.9	9.5	5.3	24.3	0.8	588.6
42.5	7.5	21.9	7.2	2.7	9.8	0.1	2.5	2.2	5.5	167.9
36.5	9.2	22.7	7.6	2.7	11.9	0.1	2.6	2.6	5.3	188.2
46.2	10.4	28.9	9.9	4.2	15.3	0.1	2.9	3.8	6.0	240.9
1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	2/	2/	2/	---	6.3
1.0	2/	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	2/	2/	2/	2/	3.5
0.7	2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	2/	0.1	2/	2/	5.2
2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	2/	0.2	---	2/	2/	0.2	5.6
1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	2/	0.1	---	2/	0.1	0.2	5.0
0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	2/	0.2	---	2/	2/	0.2	4.6
3.5	0.1	2.4	9.1	3.6	3.7	2.6	6.0	4.6	---	271.4
1.1	2/	2.5	7.0	5.4	6.1	2.2	6.0	9.7	2/	300.3
3.6	2/	2.6	6.4	6.7	6.6	2.4	8.5	3.2	2/	350.4
2.9	2/	2.1	8.4	3.4	2.7	2.4	5.7	4.1	---	218.1
0.4	2/	2.2	6.0	5.2	5.1	2.0	5.6	9.3	---	242.7
2.2	2/	2.2	5.3	6.6	5.5	1.5	8.1	2.5	---	280.7
2/	---	---	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	0.1	---	0.2
0.1	---	---	---	2/	---	---	2/	2/	---	0.1
0.2	---	2/	---	2/	---	---	---	0.1	---	0.3

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Table 7.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports from the United States by country,

		SITC number		European Economic Community							
		Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	Greece	
Commodity and year											

See footnotes at end of table.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1968-70--Continued

	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total Western Europe
	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
----- Million dollars -----											
11.9	0.3	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1		19.9
18.5	0.2	2.3	0.8	2/	0.7	0.1	2/	0.4	0.1		27.5
2.3	0.2	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	2/	0.5	0.1		11.0
9.6	---	---	---	2/	0.1	2/	0.1	2/	---		10.1
16.3	---	2/	---	2/	0.1	2/	---	2/	---		17.9
30.8	---	2/	---	---	0.1	---	0.1	---	---		37.9
---	0.1	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---		0.1
2/	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---		2/
0.2	2/	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---		0.2
2/	---	2/	2/	---	2/	---	2/	---	2/		2/
0.1	---	2/	2/	---	2/	---	---	---	2/		0.1
2/	---	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	---	---	2/		0.6
---	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---		2/
0.1	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	2/		0.1
2/	---	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	---	---	2/		0.6
2/	---	---	2/	---	2/	---	2/	---	---		2/
2/	---	---	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---		2/
2/	---	2/	2/	---	2/	---	---	---	---		2/
154.1	8.5	14.2	18.6	4.8	19.6	4.7	16.4	6.6	4.7		372.1
143.1	5.6	11.4	17.5	3.2	21.8	3.1	13.8	7.0	5.8		391.0
132.7	7.9	16.3	19.5	6.8	34.2	3.3	6.5	5.0	5.3		363.8
13.4	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	3.4	0.7		59.5
17.0	0.5	2.5	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.1	2/	3.8	1.3		77.6
13.2	0.4	2.3	0.2	1.8	0.5	0.1	---	2.9	1.3		63.4
12.4	16.6	0.2	41.5	2/	1.1	---	2/	103.4	0.5		511.4
25.7	16.8	0.2	36.8	2/	1.1	1.4	0.2	108.0	0.7		525.2
25.7	21.4	0.4	57.6	2/	3.1	4.9	0.2	137.8	1.9		753.2
11.3	15.6	0.1	41.3	2/	2/	---	---	101.4	---		473.3
25.7	16.7	0.1	36.4	2/	0.4	1.4	0.1	106.5	0.3		495.2
25.3	21.1	0.4	57.2	2/	2.0	4.9	---	135.8	1.8		737.0
0.1	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	---	0.1	---		1.4
2/	---	2/	2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	---		1.1
0.2	2/	2/	2/	0.2	2/	---	2/	2/	---		2.1
8.1	1.3	7.5	2.1	1.1	3.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.1		109.0
10.6	0.9	6.0	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0		63.1
7.1	0.7	3.6	0.2	0.1	1.4	2/	2/	1.3	1.0		46.2
13.3	1.2	7.4	2.1	1.0	3.6	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.1		103.4
5.1	0.9	6.0	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9		46.1
---	0.7	3.6	0.2	2/	1.3	---	2/	0.6	0.9		27.5
4.9	0.3	0.8	2.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4		29.7
6.7	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4		33.8
6.3	0.4	1.6	2.4	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.5		36.4

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Table 7.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports from the United States by country,

Commodity and year		SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
		Major head-ings	Sub head-ings 1/	Belgium-Luxem-bourg	Nether-lands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -										
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1968	4	4/	1.3	11.7	10.0	2.9	6.6	32.5	0.3
	1969	:	:	1.4	6.3	14.8	2.2	9.2	33.9	0.6
	1970	:	:	5.4	14.8	17.5	3.2	12.1	53.0	0.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats pro-cessed	1968	:	431	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.5	2.5	2/
	1969	:	:	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.5	2.7	2/
	1970	:	:	0.1	0.8	2.1	0.5	0.7	4.2	2/
Agricultural fats and oils 3/	1968	:	:	1.2	11.7	8.8	2.7	6.2	30.6	0.2
	1969	:	:	1.5	7.2	13.4	2.0	8.7	32.8	0.6
	1970	:	:	5.8	20.2	15.6	2.7	11.4	55.7	0.8
Total agricultural 4/	1968	:	:	133.7	358.1	544.2	210.4	281.7	1,528.1	17.7
	1969	:	:	137.4	335.9	541.6	213.7	253.2	1,481.8	20.8
	1970	:	:	176.0	482.5	687.2	266.4	228.9	1,841.0	13.5
Total imports	1968	:	:	689.1	1,014.3	2,173.0	1,318.7	1,193.3	6,388.4	106.8
	1969	:	:	766.5	1,066.8	2,618.3	1,465.1	1,411.0	7,327.7	151.9
	1970	:	:	995.4	1,308.2	3,292.6	1,896.3	1,542.8	9,035.3	116.0

1/ Since these are components of major headings, their values are not duplicated in totals.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

3/ Excluding 112.4 (distilled alcoholic beverages).

4/ Excluding 411.1 (fish and marine oils).

5/ Agricultural fats and oils is the sum of 091.3 (Lard), 091.4 (Margarine and shortening), and 4 (Oils and fats) minus 411.1 (Fish and marine oils) and 431 (Processed oils and fats).

6/ Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 11 (Beverages), plus the sum of 111 (Nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (Wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (Meatmeal and fishmeal), and 431 (Processed oils and fats).

n.a. - Not available. n.e.s. - Not elsewhere specified.

Compiled from OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1968 and 1969 and UN Trade Statistics, 1968, 1969, and 1970. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1968-70--Continued

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
5.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.5	8.1	---	49.5
4.3	0.4	1.3	<u>2</u>	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	10.0	<u>2</u>	52.3
13.4	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.1	12.9	0.3	85.9
2.4	<u>2</u>	0.1	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	0.1	<u>2</u>	5.1
1.3	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	4.0
1.9	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	0.2	<u>2</u>	6.3
12.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	8.0	<u>2</u>	55.0
19.3	0.4	1.3	<u>2</u>	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	9.9	<u>2</u>	66.1
42.5	0.5	1.4	<u>2</u>	1.0	0.3	1.8	1.0	12.7	0.3	
415.4	48.2	61.9	93.9	16.1	52.1	20.6	36.5	173.1	14.6	2,478.2
408.7	37.3	58.1	81.6	15.0	57.7	18.6	30.2	189.9	16.4	2,416.9
441.0	50.5	68.2	110.5	22.7	91.2	41.1	27.1	194.7	18.3	2,919.8
2,536.3	206.1	474.5	273.7	83.5	402.5	85.9	86.7	590.2	72.3	11,306.9
2,667.2	230.1	505.4	292.7	84.4	446.0	63.3	125.6	728.0	103.4	12,725.7
2,753.6	269.1	609.4	327.4	121.4	551.1	113.1	109.6	896.4	136.9	15,039.3

Table 8.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country,

		SITC number		European Economic Community						
			Sub							
Commodity and year		Major head-ings	head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	Greece
			1/	bourg						
- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -										
Live animals	1968	: 00	:	61.5	46.9	59.7	91.6	0.7	260.4	0.9
	1969	:	:	77.4	64.3	95.0	116.8	3.4	356.9	1.0
	1970	:	:	94.1	69.8	116.4	161.2	2.1	443.6	1.7
Meat and meat preparations	1968	: 01	:	124.2	514.9	61.0	165.1	24.0	889.2	2/
	1969	:	:	149.0	593.6	95.3	145.9	31.9	1,015.7	0.1
	1970	:	:	222.0	724.5	107.2	159.4	33.8	1,246.9	0.1
Dairy products and eggs	1968	: 02	:	86.3	368.7	114.9	295.9	38.4	904.2	0.9
	1969	:	:	101.3	397.4	126.2	358.3	41.7	1,024.9	2.0
	1970	:	:	109.0	531.6	153.2	371.0	45.4	1,210.2	2.8
Cereals and cereal preparations	1968	: 04	:	88.9	144.8	81.7	748.7	70.6	1,134.7	13.8
	1969	:	:	116.8	167.7	128.0	947.2	77.2	1,436.9	3.9
	1970	:	:	139.2	196.1	221.6	821.2	127.8	1,505.9	2.2
Wheat and flour	1968	:	:041,	22.9	42.9	38.7	339.7	13.7	457.9	9.3
	1969	:	:046	25.5	57.4	69.1	481.3	20.4	653.7	3.1
	1970	:	:	22.3	58.5	129.4	323.0	62.3	595.5	1.1
Feed grains	1968	:	:043,	19.9	46.1	4.1	350.2	1.6	421.9	2.7
	1969	:	:044,	37.2	53.8	12.1	409.9	1.7	514.7	2/
	1970	:	:045	53.5	76.8	35.3	429.3	2.1	597.0	---
Fruits and vegetables	1968	: 05	:	98.9	367.1	55.8	203.4	567.0	1,292.2	94.0
	1969	:	:	123.2	458.8	59.9	271.1	649.0	1,562.0	116.1
	1970	:	:	123.9	503.8	76.3	288.8	634.7	1,627.5	129.5
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1968	: 06	:	29.8	38.7	19.2	82.8	11.8	182.3	0.8
	1969	:	:	44.0	39.5	29.3	117.2	10.6	240.6	1.2
	1970	:	:	58.7	54.7	36.2	185.8	8.9	344.3	2.8
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1968	: 07	:	28.5	189.6	45.8	15.7	21.9	301.5	0.2
	1969	:	:	34.7	221.9	57.2	17.4	28.7	359.9	0.5
	1970	:	:	35.9	226.4	69.8	25.1	27.2	384.4	0.6
Animal feed	1968	: 08	:	28.7	73.9	63.1	74.6	10.7	251.0	1.1
	1969	:	:	34.2	96.7	65.6	94.1	12.6	303.2	1.0
	1970	:	:	43.4	106.4	87.5	107.7	18.3	363.3	3.2
Oilseed cake and meal	1968	:	:081.3:	11.0	35.3	25.2	8.5	4.9	84.9	0.8
	1969	:	:	13.0	48.2	20.3	10.5	4.2	96.2	1.0
	1970	:	:	15.1	47.3	35.0	8.9	8.5	114.8	3.2
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1968	:	:081.4:	1.5	2.4	2.3	4.2	2/	10.4	---
	1969	:	:	2.4	5.3	4.3	3.9	0.3	16.2	---
	1970	:	:	3.3	7.4	6.6	5.4	1.4	24.1	---
Miscellaneous food preparations	1968	: 09	:	19.8	69.5	19.7	23.8	13.8	146.6	0.2
	1969	:	:	27.7	63.8	25.2	29.2	16.2	162.1	0.3
	1970	:	:	19.0	50.9	22.9	29.6	13.5	135.9	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1968-70

	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	Switzer-	:	:	:	:	:	Western
	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	land	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Europe	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
----- Million dollars -----											
48.0	0.1	0.8	47.9	42.5	3.5	0.3	130.1	1.6	0.3	536.4	
69.2	0.1	1.5	63.5	45.5	4.4	0.4	123.9	4.1	0.2	670.7	
78.3	2/	0.9	47.5	46.1	5.8	0.4	127.9	5.7	0.2	758.1	
18.4	4.9	36.7	528.1	7.0	3.3	0.6	141.6	3.0	3.7	1,636.5	
38.0	4.7	50.5	544.1	8.9	3.7	0.6	159.6	2.7	9.2	1,837.8	
51.0	5.1	43.7	597.3	11.5	3.6	0.7	179.5	5.2	12.0	2,156.6	
31.3	10.4	11.2	191.2	19.6	73.5	3.8	52.3	0.3	37.2	1,335.9	
32.7	10.9	9.9	187.2	23.3	78.1	3.8	52.0	2.3	34.7	1,461.8	
34.7	12.6	6.2	181.5	30.3	84.5	4.1	63.2	1.6	45.1	1,676.8	
95.2	1.6	38.9	25.3	2.6	8.6	0.6	4.8	59.7	1.4	1,387.2	
61.8	2.2	46.5	38.9	2.6	9.4	0.8	5.1	64.5	8.1	1,680.7	
80.9	3.1	44.9	41.3	5.2	10.4	0.9	6.5	30.9	12.2	1,744.4	
1.2	2/	16.6	0.1	2/	0.1	2/	0.1	43.4	---	528.7	
1.5	0.5	16.6	2.5	---	0.1	2/	0.1	47.4	4.3	729.8	
2.0	0.7	18.4	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	19.0	6.4	646.3	
37.4	---	14.0	9.7	0.2	2/	0.1	0.1	2/	2/	486.1	
0.8	---	19.9	17.9	0.1	2/	0.1	0.1	10.1	1.5	565.2	
17.5	0.5	14.2	17.1	0.1	2/	2/	0.1	3.7	2.1	652.3	
38.0	1.4	8.9	13.3	5.9	11.7	52.2	10.6	354.7	0.7	1,883.6	
42.7	1.5	8.2	17.3	10.4	14.4	47.5	13.6	338.6	2.7	2,175.0	
53.2	1.3	11.0	15.2	15.6	15.5	50.3	14.7	448.9	5.5	2,388.2	
59.2	0.5	3.4	15.6	1.9	4.2	0.1	4.8	4.1	4.8	281.7	
67.2	0.6	5.5	12.1	1.9	4.5	0.2	5.5	3.6	5.7	348.6	
73.8	0.8	5.5	13.1	2.1	5.3	0.2	6.4	6.3	7.1	467.7	
42.6	1.1	3.5	3.5	6.4	29.2	0.8	23.7	12.8	2.5	427.8	
49.8	2.2	4.1	3.2	7.0	41.3	0.9	22.3	10.4	3.4	505.0	
99.8	3.1	6.1	3.4	7.5	50.3	0.8	26.7	13.6	4.3	600.6	
19.7	65.5	0.9	51.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	8.0	2.1	0.1	404.8	
22.7	56.9	0.8	55.5	1.6	1.4	2.6	10.1	1.9	1.8	459.5	
27.4	58.3	0.8	71.9	2.7	4.7	2.2	14.0	7.4	0.9	556.8	
n.a.	4.0	2/	12.7	---	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	---	104.5	
n.a.	4.2	2/	10.3	---	0.3	0.3	0.3	2/	1.7	114.3	
2.2	6.1	2/	15.0	2/	0.4	2/	0.4	---	0.9	143.0	
n.a.	61.4	0.2	25.0	0.1	2/	0.8	1.0	---	---	98.9	
n.a.	52.4	0.3	28.0	0.4	2/	1.0	1.1	2/	---	99.4	
5.4	51.9	0.4	34.1	0.8	0.1	0.9	2.0	0.4	2/	120.1	
32.6	5.3	3.6	13.3	1.0	19.7	1.6	2.4	0.2	0.1	226.6	
41.6	6.4	4.7	13.5	1.7	20.4	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.2	257.1	
45.1	4.3	5.1	11.3	3.1	22.9	1.3	3.6	0.6	0.2	233.8	

--Continued

Table 8.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country, European

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
	Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
----- Million dollars -----									
Beverages	1968	11 3/	21.0	35.4	51.2	234.5	86.2	428.3	6.9
	1969	:	23.6	40.7	59.5	260.0	105.3	489.1	8.9
	1970	:	24.4	46.8	72.0	308.2	148.0	599.4	12.1
Nonalcoholic	1968	111	2.4	4.1	2.4	12.3	4.4	25.6	2/
	1969	:	3.3	4.1	3.5	13.7	7.2	31.8	2/
	1970	:	4.2	4.5	4.2	15.7	8.5	37.1	2/
Wine	1968	112.1	4.1	5.3	19.6	216.2	81.3	326.5	6.9
	1969	:	4.6	5.8	23.4	239.5	97.4	370.7	8.9
	1970	:	4.2	6.8	30.0	285.1	138.6	464.7	12.1
Tobacco unmanufactured	1968	121	2.8	9.7	4.9	1.8	10.5	29.7	99.9
	1969	:	1.9	11.0	4.3	1.7	11.9	30.8	102.7
	1970	:	1.9	10.8	6.6	1.5	14.6	35.4	92.5
Hides and skins	1968	21	13.2	34.2	36.1	52.0	13.0	148.5	13.1
	1969	:	16.2	39.2	39.5	58.7	11.9	165.5	15.7
	1970	:	14.0	41.1	42.9	49.3	12.4	159.7	14.2
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1968	22	4.6	9.3	3.1	14.4	0.5	31.9	0.2
	1969	:	5.1	8.4	4.6	35.2	0.6	53.9	0.2
	1970	:	4.5	9.7	11.1	33.4	0.5	59.2	0.1
Natural rubber	1968	231.1	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.9	---
	1969	:	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	4.4	---
	1970	:	0.8	2.5	0.3	1.0	2/	4.6	---
Natural fibers	1968	261-	67.8	31.9	27.5	68.7	15.0	210.9	35.6
	1969	265	71.2	22.0	26.0	68.5	13.4	201.1	31.9
	1970	:	62.9	17.8	27.2	60.4	16.2	184.5	42.6
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1968	29	35.2	242.8	54.3	52.3	57.4	440.0	5.5
	1969	:	42.3	268.3	61.1	56.0	61.4	489.1	5.7
	1970	:	48.5	307.7	73.2	63.4	70.3	563.1	5.7
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1968	4 4/	23.5	80.3	80.4	31.7	17.8	233.7	26.0
	1969	:	26.8	105.6	93.3	32.5	19.9	278.1	10.7
	1970	:	36.4	124.4	109.7	56.6	28.3	355.4	4.9
Agricultural oils and fats 3/	1968	:	23.0	78.1	52.5	34.5	20.4	208.5	26.0
	1969	:	33.4	93.7	63.5	36.1	21.8	248.5	10.5
	1970	:	43.3	109.9	74.5	60.4	27.8	315.9	4.9
Total agricultural 4/	1968	:	719.4	2,228.8	719.4	2,150.1	961.5	6,779.2	299.1
	1969	:	885.1	2,552.7	903.8	2,603.5	1,096.7	8,041.8	301.7
	1970	:	1,026.2	2,967.6	1,154.5	2,714.6	1,199.2	9,062.1	315.4
Total exports	1968	:	8,164.0	8,341.7	24,842.5	12,672.3	10,183.2	64,203.7	467.7
	1969	:	10,065.0	9,965.1	29,051.9	14,874.6	11,729.3	75,685.9	553.6
	1970	:	11,609.3	11,765.7	34,188.6	17,738.8	13,209.8	88,512.2	642.5

1/ Since these are components of major headings, their values are not duplicated in totals. 2/ Less than \$50,000. 3/ Excluding 112.4 (distilled alcoholic beverages). 4/ Excluding 411.1 (fish and marine oils). 5/ Agricultural fats and oils include lard, margarine and shortening and all other oils and fats except marine and processed. 6/ Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 11 (Beverages) plus the sum of 111 (Nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (Wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (Meal and fishmeal) and Processed oils and fats.

Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1968-70--Continued

	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Total
United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	:	Western Europe
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
----- Million dollars -----											
17.5	1.8	0.3	29.6	1.9	1.6	59.9	19.9	54.0	0.3	622.0	
21.8	1.8	0.5	33.2	2.3	1.9	62.0	19.3	57.6	0.3	698.7	
34.0	1.9	1.5	38.2	4.5	2.1	68.0	20.5	70.3	0.7	853.2	
7.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	36.0	
8.9	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	2/	44.4	
4.7	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	2/	46.4	
1.3	---	2/	0.7	0.8	0.8	58.0	n.a.	53.5	2/	448.5	
1.8	---	2/	0.7	1.4	0.9	60.2	n.a.	56.2	2/	500.8	
14.5	2/	2/	0.8	3.1	1.0	66.1	n.a.	68.6	2/	630.9	
2/	2/	2/	0.3	0.3	2/	---	2/	0.1	2/	130.3	
0.1	2/	0.1	0.1	0.3	2/	---	---	0.1	---	134.2	
3.9	2/	0.3	0.3	0.2	8.1	---	---	0.1	2/	140.8	
20.0	38.4	31.4	73.1	4.2	10.2	0.6	7.2	3.8	32.9	383.4	
23.3	34.7	32.8	74.4	4.4	10.5	0.7	8.4	2.2	31.1	403.7	
127.0	29.1	27.3	63.7	3.9	9.3	0.2	7.7	2.0	27.1	471.2	
1.0	---	5.2	2.8	0.4	2/	0.1	---	0.4	---	42.0	
1.0	0.5	9.8	2.8	0.9	2/	0.1	---	0.1	---	69.3	
2.7	2/	6.8	4.4	0.8	2/	2/	2/	0.2	---	74.2	
n.a.	2/	1.5	2/	2/	2/	0.1	n.a.	2/	---	5.5	
n.a.	2/	1.1	0.1	2/	2/	2/	n.a.	2/	2/	5.6	
4.0	2/	1.2	0.1	2/	2/	2/	n.a.	2/	---	9.9	
42.9	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.2	9.1	3.9	0.1	309.2	
43.2	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.9	3.0	0.4	8.5	2.5	0.1	295.9	
43.6	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.9	7.5	2.2	0.1	288.4	
11.2	3.3	4.7	64.8	4.2	6.6	4.7	3.4	13.3	1.9	565.6	
12.2	4.5	5.5	71.0	5.7	6.8	6.7	5.1	17.0	2.1	631.4	
25.3	5.6	7.2	85.6	6.7	7.3	7.9	4.8	19.6	2.8	741.6	
15.7	15.8	12.9	18.4	0.7	4.5	7.8	1.9	32.5	3.5	373.4	
18.4	18.0	12.1	19.6	1.0	5.3	10.6	2.5	69.3	3.9	449.5	
19.9	27.0	15.5	28.2	1.1	7.5	11.1	4.5	139.5	5.5	620.1	
11.8	4.1	9.2	16.8	0.6	3.4	8.6	2.1	32.3	2.1	325.5	
12.5	1.3	7.3	17.2	0.9	3.2	11.6	2.7	69.8	2.2	387.7	
11.8	4.5	9.0	25.2	1.0	5.2	12.2	4.8	142.1	3.7	540.3	
480.2	77.1	161.0	1,025.8	99.3	178.9	133.9	399.2	546.0	87.9	10,267.6	
528.7	75.9	189.9	1,076.5	117.1	202.6	137.9	418.4	577.8	101.5	11,769.8	
776.3	77.4	178.0	1,131.2	140.2	236.6	147.8	465.6	754.8	121.2	13,406.6	
14,822.2	1,936.5	4,937.3	2,582.3	1,988.7	3,948.6	731.9	776.1	1,589.2	1,635.7	99,619.9	
16,894.4	2,202.9	5,688.1	2,957.6	2,412.4	4,609.2	853.0	859.7	1,900.2	1,984.7	116,601.7	
19,350.6	2,456.9	6,780.8	3,285.2	2,856.6	5,120.4	949.2	998.4	2,386.9	2,306.4	135,646.1	

Note: Trade data for the United Kingdom do not include re-exports.

n.a. = Not available. n.e.s. = Not elsewhere specified.

Compiled from OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1968 and 1969 and UN Trade Statistics, 1968, 1969, and 1970. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

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